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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

World Watches War Dissolve

Home Fronts, Too, Are Busy

Britain Warns Irish State

Congress Bolts on Tax Bill

Heart of History for a Week

THE nations watch the League's efforts to dissolve a state of war in the Far East, but turn often to major economic and political battles on their home frontiers. Japan and China reach agreement on Shanghai, Chinese troops remaining stationary and the invading troops actually but very deliberately withdrawing. The Lytton Committee reports daily by radio to the League Committee of Nineteen at Geneva. Japan, with political upheaval threatening at home, sees the Manchurian puppet state swaying, with Chinese troops revolting against it. The United States will not recognize the Manchu state and the League Committee asks information from Japan before also acting. President de Valera declares the Irish Free State will drop the oath to the King, refuse this year's land annuities, and ask return of £20,000,000 previously paid. Britain replies with a warning. At Washington a revolt in the House forsakes the proposed sales tax and agrees to tax wealth to meet the money needs. The world does much thinking—some of it sound.

The nations, in alphabetical roll call, yield the heart of history for the week:

ARGENTINA takes a step to prevent employment from becoming any worse—closes its borders so no more workers can come in.

AUSTRALIA prepares to pay interest on the foreign borrowings of any defaulting state, reimbursing itself by seizure of taxes and receipts, and sees Sydney inaugurate the great new harbor bridge, which cost £9,000,000.

BULGARIA changes names of scores of towns, streams and mountains back into pure Bulgarian, they having taken on a Turkish tinge during 500 years of Turkish occupation.

CANADA hears Parliament members attack and defend the United States over the Chicago lake water diversion matter, sees a rush by airplane to the new radium field at subarctic Great Bear Lake, and finds that only 5,000,000 American autos checked into Canada in 1931.

CHILE sees its trans-Andean trade fall off 75 per cent and starts negotiations with Argentina and Bolivia to buck up business.

CUBA, in stimulating home industry, raises the tariff on American autos, trucks and lard. The auto trade would have skidded even without the lard.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA disentombs armored warriors and horses, which prove that nomadic Avars ruled the Slavs along the Danube fords between 600 and 800 A. D.

DENMARK oversubscribes Copenhagen's bond issue of $8,000,000 by $5,000,000; so Copenhagen raises the issue to $13,000,000—just to avoid being choosey.

FRANCE passes the electoral law with woman suffrage and other controversial points eliminated, pushes through a nine months' budget of 41,185,000,000 francs in record time, lifts the embargo on American fruits when inspected, hears Wickham Steed, British publicist, declare France and Britain in proper cooperation can lead Europe to solution of its problems.

GERMANY ends the specter of immediate political turnover by giving von Hindenburg 18,700,000 votes against 11,336,000 for Hitler for President, prepares for the run-off election in April; sees Prussian and Berlin officials raid scores of headquarters of the Hitler Fascists and secure alleged plans for overthrowing the Government with the brown shirt army, with Herr Hitler denying; favors the Tardieu plan of a Danubian federation if its interests are included; sees the Reichsbank pay 12 per cent dividend for 1931, two-thirds of it from earnings, one-third from surplus.

GREAT BRITAIN sees Lloyd George return to politics and give the National Government its first major opposition in fighting the protectionist policy, hears Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, warn President de Valera of the Irish Free State of the peril of his threatened acts, sees the Bank of England cut the discount rate to 3½ per cent, finds that horses are coming back into more general use, shouts while Cambridge beats Oxford in the boat race for the ninth consecutive time, making the score 43 wins to 40 in 101 years.

GREECE prohibits its citizens from foreign travel for pleasure to keep the money at home. But the Greeks still have the laugh on the rest of the world—being able to visit the Acropolis for nothing.

HOLLAND finds a striking decrease in the cost of living, prices having fallen 8 per cent in one month.

ITALY completes with the United States formation of rules and routes American fliers must follow when they skim over Italy.

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Reich Mayor's Family Held Post Since 1520

Special from Monitor Bureau
Special from Monitor Bureau
Berlin

MAYORAL duties are expected to come easily to Herr Hugo Warnke, newly elected Mayor of the little village of Dalberg, near the Baltic Sea, since his family has held this honored position uninterruptedly since 1520.

Herr Warnke's family history also shows that his ancestors lived on the farm he now occupies from the early Middle Ages.

Golden Rule Urged as Basis Of Education

Nonsectarian Religious Training Advocated at Harvard Meeting

"Quicken the Golden Rule into new life and make it the vital basis of all education of the young" was the keynote voiced by three speakers today at the final session of the Harvard Teachers' Association convention in Memorial Hall, Cambridge.

Prof. Francis B. Sayre of the Harvard Law School urged a twofold program involving non-sectarian religious education in the schools for young children and vigilance to detect and treat those who early betray wayward tendencies.

"If we really wish to strike at the heart of crime," said Professor Sayre, "we must seek to change, not laws, but human beings. Absolute perfection of law and criminal procedure will not stop crime, for crime is no more nor less than perverted human conduct; our problem is not that of changing statutes and court procedure, but the motives and impulses of human hearts."

Dr. Douglas A. Thom, director of the Habit Clinics, Boston, and Mr. George W. Wickersham, former chairman of the Crime Commission, speaking at the luncheon session were both in agreement with Professor Sayre on the point that education is a decided deterrent to crime.

Fundamental Idea

Mr. Wickersham told the teachers that the fundamental idea which they should inculcate and teach to their charges is that citizenship in a self-governing state necessarily implies a compliance with the expression of the popular will as embodied in the laws enacted pursuant to the established institutions.

"Agitation for a change in laws which express minority views," he said, "is always the right and sometimes the duty of the citizen, but the theory that any individual may determine for himself what law he shall obey, is inconsistent with the continuance of democratic government and is nothing less than anarchy. It strikes at the very fundamentals upon which rest the protection of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which are the legitimate reasons for government. Any system of education which fails to inculcate this duty of obedience to law, fails in the essential element of training for self-government and the best means of preventing youth from adding to the criminal population.

"The progress of Socialism, or what formerly was comprehended under that name, has so shaken the conception of the right of individual property as largely to destroy the moral quality of the laws enacted for its protection. Undermining the general respect for property right also has weakened respect for human life and safety.

The Golden Rule

"Perhaps the most unshaken principle of the moral law which remains is that which has been least practiced, namely, the rule of doing to others as one would wish them to do by us. If this Golden Rule could be quickened into new life and made the vital basis of the education of the young, we should undoubtedly put a fresh curb upon anti-social conduct, which would promise better results than the methods now obtaining. Acquisition of the key to that knowledge which opens the eyes of the soul to the appreciation and development of the highest possibilities of the human mind and character, the formation and the source of those ideals of greatness, namely, high feeling and culture, must be the aim of the schools."

Professor Sayre, in urging religious education in the schools, feels that this element in education, now given to the lower classes in England, very much needs increasing. It must be instilled very early in life he urged, confident that "in the crime it would check, and the gross ignorance and profligacy it would speedily dispel, it would both politically and pecurnarily, far more than repay any expenditure."

"It is in the breakdown of religious training in the home, in the church, and in the school," he said, "that we must look for the present cause of crime." By religious education, Professor Sayre explained that he did not mean the teaching of bigotry, dogma, or church doctrine, but instead the implanting in young minds "moral fiber, and a faith in the eternal verities."

CHILE AIDS EXPORTERS

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 19 (By U. P.)—Payment of an export premium reaching a maximum of four pesos (about 49 cents) a box on apples in order to encourage the fruit industry in this country was agreed upon yesterday by the Agricultural Exportation Board.

HOOVER FINDS RAILWAYS NOT SO BADLY OFF

Their Financial Problem Smaller, He Says, Than Generally Believed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 19—President Hoover has initiated a move to restore employment on the railways and to establish confidence in the security of railroad bonds, "the reliance of great trustee institutions of the United States."

Explaining the purpose of a series of conferences held yesterday with heads of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and representatives of the Railway Credit Corporation, Mr. Hoover said today:

"The end to be attained is one of increased employment on one hand and stability in the financial structure of the country on the other. The coördination of programs and policies has been arrived at by the Government and the railway agencies to effect these results."

The President announced today that the financial problem confronting the railroads shows that it is of smaller dimensions than has been generally believed.

The President's statement follows in full:

I have held a number of conferences for survey of the railway situation and for determination of general policies in respect to the railroads. The elements in these conferences are the directors and heads of staff of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, members of the Interstate Commerce Commission dealing with these problems, and representatives of the Railway Credit Corporation.

Examination of the financial problem confronting the railroads shows that it is of smaller dimensions that has been generally believed or reported.

It is estimated that the financial necessities of the important railways of the country which are likely to require aid in meeting the interest and renewal of their maturing securities, and in meeting their other obligations during 1932, will be from 300,000,000 to $400,000,000.

Of this amount the Railway Credit Corporation will provide a minimum of from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 and it is assumed that many bank loans will be continued in the normal way.

Therefore recourse to the Reconstruction Corporation by the railroads will be much less than was originally thought and even the mentioned amounts would be diminished by revival of the bond market and the placing of bond renewals in normal fashion.

The problem is to handle the situation as a whole, so as to lay the foundations for restored employment on the railways and through their purchases of supplies, and, at the same time, to establish confidence in the security of the bonds which are the reliance of great trustee institutions of the United States, which are in fact the property of the entire people

The end to be attained is, therefore, one of increased employment on one hand and stability in the financial structure of the country on the other.

The coördination of programs and policies has been arrived at by the Government and the railway agencies to effect these results.

Finance Tests South African Local Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

CAPE TOWN, S. Af., March 19—The financial breakdown of the Orange Free State Provincial Council with a deficit of more than £800,000 has again brought the question of the future provincial council system to the forefront.

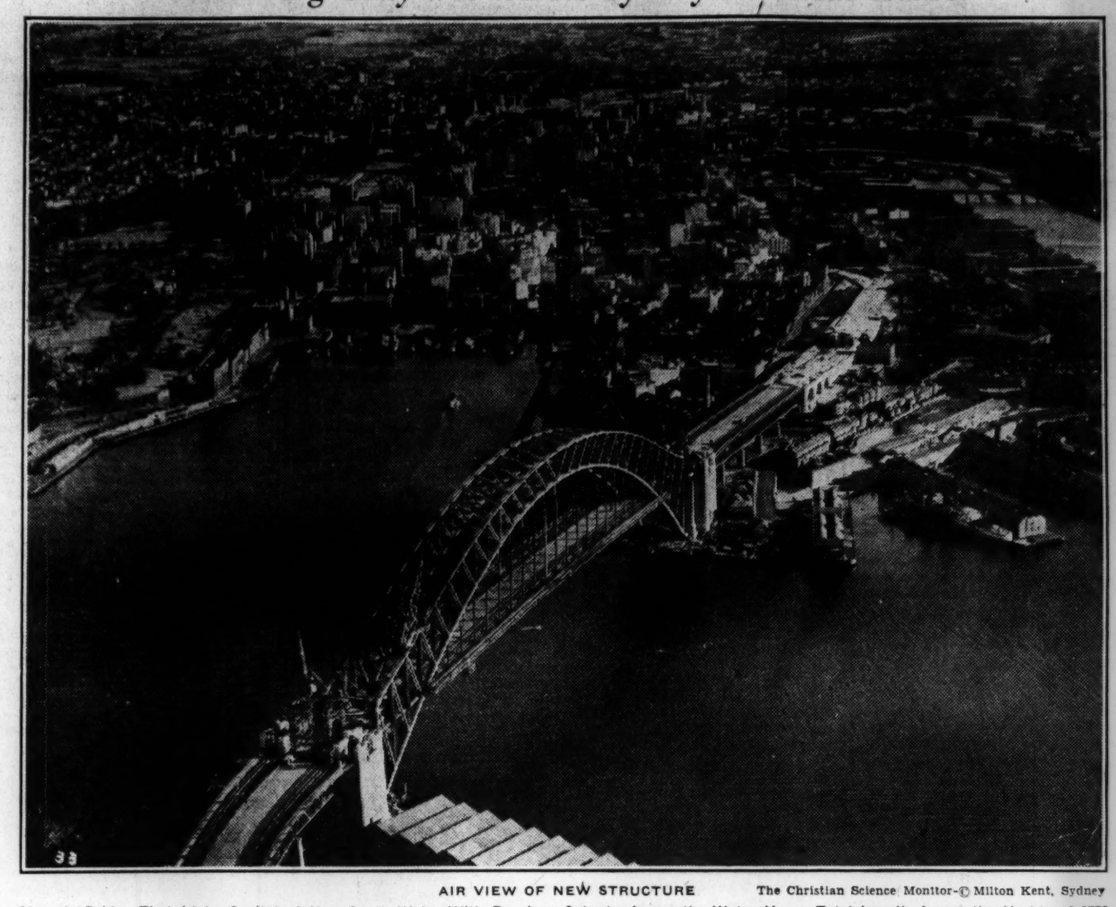
The executive of the Free State Council has already adopted a resolution requesting the Union Government to take over financial responsibilities and this is regarded as a surrender by the administrator of his responsibilities. If the Government agrees to the request—and in the circumstances there seems no alternative—it is thought likely the scheme to abolish the remainder of the provincial councils will be hurried on. The Cape and Transvaal are strongly opposed to abolition, but since the government grants were reduced, they too have felt economic strain and will have the greatest difficulty in balancing current budgets.

Abolition of the provincial council system has been long advocated by the present Union Government but no alternative scheme has yet been defined. Dr. D. F. Malan, Minister of the Interior, who has the support of the Prime Minister, Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, and the Minister of Finance, Mr. N. C. Havenga, while favoring abolition, is against further centralization of administrative functions and holds strongly that the local bodies are the bulwark of the nation's independent character and the only means by which administrative self-reliance can be cultivated.

TRINIDAD REVENUES AIDED

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I. (By U. P.)—Trinidad customs duties in the future must be paid on the c. i. f. value in this colony instead of on the valuation of the product at the factory, under a ruling by the Legislative Council. The change, it was believed, will increase revenues by about $100,000 a year.

Shimmering Gray Web Across Sydney's Famous Harbor



AIR VIEW OF NEW STRUCTURE — The Christian Science Monitor-© Milton Kent, Sydney

Gigantic Bridge That Links Capital of New South Wales With Populous Suburbs Across the Water Has a Total Length Across the Harbor of 3770 Feet. Its Main Span Is 1650 Feet Long. The Whole Structure Has Cost About £9,900,000.

CAMBRIDGE '8' DEFEATS OXFORD BY FIVE LENGTHS

Light Blue Crew Rows Steady Race to Win Classic on Thames

By R. MAILLARD STEAD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PUTNEY, Eng., March 19—Cambridge—five lengths. Condensed in these three words is this morning's drama of 19m. 11s. of magnificent rowing, which carried the Light Blues' sequence of consecutive victories over Oxford to nine and gives them a lead of 43 wins to 40 in the 104-year-old series. The disappointed Dark Blues must derive what consolation they can from the recollection that Oxford has twice gained nine successes without a break—in years 1861 to 1869 and 1890 to 1898.

As it has happened so frequently since Oxford gained its last win in this grueling contest along the grimy four-mile reach of Thames tidal water, between Putney and Mortlake, the drama evaporated as the battle wore on and the result was never seriously in doubt, although the Oxonians jumped into the lead at the first stroke and were half a length ahead at the quarter distance. Between that point and Hammersmith Bridge where the reach was won and lost, the Cantabs were making their first spurt on the bend in the river where Surrey station gave them a temporary advantage. Until then the Light Blues had been quite happy to play a waiting game. Their rowing looked so effortless and was so beautifully rhythmic that it was clear all along they were only biding their time.

There wasn't the slightest suspicion of a "hustle" as the husky Australian stroke, L. Luxton, coaxed his crew up level and the enormous power behind their blades was more real than apparent as the bows of the two shells, at dead level, swept round the bend by Harrods' wharf and pointed straight at Hammersmith Bridge a hundred yards or so away.

That power was real enough was shown by the fact Light Blues were

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Politics Enters as Big Factor In Germany's Debt Problem

Berlin's Progressive Unwillingness to Pay Tends to Overthrow Elaborate Calculations of Experts —Question of New Accord Looms

A correspondent asks: "What is the difference between German reparations and the two kinds of German debts? How did all three originate? What do they really mean?"

The following article is the second of two which seek to answer these questions, which have been asked frequently since the situation in Germany became a matter of international concern. They will also serve as a background for the important reparations conference which is scheduled to meet at Lausanne in June.

By H. B. ELLISTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The point has arrived to find out whether the $6,500,000,000 which Germany is estimated to have paid to date, has met the war damages. Here we find the darkest confusion.

For France alone the estimates range all the way from $2,000,000,000 to $7,500,000,000. The most recent data were provided by M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, Finance Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies in January. He said that France had spent $4,075,000,000, but, contrary to the above figure of $6,500,000,000 for Germany's contribution toward it, he asserted that Germany had paid altogether in reparations only $3,557,500,000, of which France's share had been $1,290,000,000.

He meant to show that Germany's contribution was still much below the 100 per cent contribution for war damage provided for in the peace treaty.

New Debt Element

In the Young plan a tacit understanding emerged to forget all about the recompense for pensions. This is clearly the intent in cutting down the total sum from the 1921 figure. But another category was substituted—one allowing for coverage of the amounts that the creditors have to pay to the United States for war debts. If the Young plan is analyzed, it will be found that two-thirds of the $9,500,000,000 is channeled to the United States for these payments.

To sum up, the creditors say that reparations stand as to two-thirds for the payment of the American debt and as to one-third for the payment of war damage. To the Germans, however, the definition still remains the old one of payment for war damage.

The problems confronting the Lausanne Conference may be tabulated in this order:

(a) Shall a temporary agreement be reached until the conditions predicated by the Young plan return?

(b) Shall a new agreement displace the Young plan?

(c) In the event of an affirmative answer to (b), a compromise is re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Early Garden Work Encouraged To Provide Food for Unemployed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 19—The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief is encouraging state and community relief committees to begin planning garden programs early this spring.

Hundreds of thousands of gardens raised by the unemployed and part-time workers helped to tide over the fall and winter food needs of their families, reports coming to the President's organization show. To provide local committees with the benefit of the garden experiences of last and previous years, the organization has just published 29 of the many reports sent in by communities and industries which helped the unemployed grow some of their own food.

It is believed that there were more food plots cultivated last year than during the World War. It is expected that not only will these be cultivated again this year but that many successful experiences will lead other communities and industries to adopt subsistence gardens as a measure of unemployment relief.

The most extensive subsistence garden activities reported to the President's organization from the industrial group are those of the Consolidation Coal Company, of Fairmont, W. Va. This company reported a total value of vegetables and canned and dried fruits last year of approximately $278,710. This is based on figures from five divisions of the company in West Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland. An increase of approximately 150 per cent in gardens, acreage, and produce was reported for 1931, as compared with 1930. A total of 2125 acres was under cultivation by the company's employees last year, and individual gardens numbered 3674.

The Detroit thrift gardens last year were outstanding among community garden projects. The number of gardens in this project aggregated 4369. Of this 2765 were classed as field gardens and 1604 as home gardens. The total cost of these gardens was $17,837.86, out of a budget of $18,418.50. The estimated total value of garden products was $218,450.

The gardeners were helped in preserving their surplus vegetables, and instructions were given for the proper winter storage of products that could be kept without canning. With unemployment continuing on a large scale in the Detroit area, and in the face of numerous requests, this highly successful project is to be carried on again this year.

One-Man Drive Reaps 500 Jobs In California Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A one-man drive to end unemployment in Escondido, a small town near here, has netted 500 jobs.

Mr. A. F. Andreasen, chief of police and chairman of the city's Welfare Commission, is the author and promoter of the solo drive.

Determined to relieve the drain on the city treasury caused by the appeals of unemployed fellow citizens, Chief Andreasen worked with Mr. Malcolm Rolls and others and established a city garden. About 10 acres in various sections of the city have been planted to vegetables, which will be given to those in need of food.

Another project sponsored by Chief Andreasen to relieve unemployment was the town wood pile. The unemployed were put to work cutting wood owned by the city or trees donated. The wood was given to the needy.

Then the chief canvassed the town, signing up his neighbors to employ a man once a month. The American Legion, as a part of its national campaign, offered its assistance and as a result about 500 days of work a month is available to the jobless. Applications are taken at the city hall. Those with large families are given more than a day's work a week. The going wage is $3 a day.

The success of the one-man drive to show his neighbors how to take care of their own unemployment problem was indicated recently, when the county welfare commission thanked Chief Andreasen.

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SYDNEY OPENS GREAT BRIDGE ACROSS HARBOR

Span 1650 Feet Long Is Feature of Huge £9,900,000 Structure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 19—The Sydney Harbor bridge takes its place among the world's great bridges with its official inauguration by Mr. John T. Lang, Premier of New South Wales, which took place today. Distinguished visitors from all parts of Australia assembled at Sydney's magnificent harbor for the ceremony as the great gray structure glittered in the sunshine above the sparkling waters of the harbor.

In his opening address Mr. Lang described the bridge as one of the great achievements of the Empire and a fulfillment of the dreams of the pioneers of the nation, after which he unveiled a commemorative tablet and the ribbon across the highway that crosses the bridge was severed. A congratulatory message was read from King George V.

The cost of the bridge is estimated at £9,900,000. This total may be reduced by £500,000 by the sale of lands resumed in connection with the structure and its approaches, but the real estate market is slack, and it is not certain that the amount will be realized.

The bridge was originally estimated to cost £5,750,000, including land resumptions, but the contractors, Dorman, Long & Co., had to be paid £462,000 beyond their contract price of £3,567,651, owing to increase in award rates of pay and reduction of hours from 48 to 44.

The approaches and resumptions totaled £2,752,000, and interest on expenditure over £1,000,000. The outlay is not yet concluded.

The main arch of the bridge is 1650 feet long. The roadway is 172 feet above the level of the harbor. This makes it higher than such other famous structures as the Forth Bridge in Scotland, the Quebec Bridge and the Brooklyn Bridge. Within its great framework are 50,300 tons of steel, the main arch alone containing 38,000 tons. The height of the main arch at the crown is 250 feet.

The bridge has been constructed to carry four tracks of electric railway lines, a 57-foot roadway, and two 10-foot sidewalks.

Arctic Sea Yields Long-Sought Ship

POINT BARROW, Alaska, March 19 (AP)—The ship Baychimo has reappeared in the ice of the Arctic Sea.

The Canadian fur trading vessel, which disappeared twice since last fall, when she was frozen in between Point Barrow and Nome, was discovered about 10 miles off Point Barrow when the ice pack broke, Thursday.

Natives, fishing about five miles off shore, said the Baychimo loomed up from one of the deep gullies. The vessel, apparently little damaged, was held in the packed ice, which, because of its roughness, kept the natives from boarding it. The crew of the Baychimo left her to establish quarters on the shore after she was caught by the ice. Storms caused the pack to drift and the ship disappeared. A flight to salvage furs reportedly left aboard the vessel is being prepared.

NO CHANGES IN MANCHURIA JAPAN WARNS

Changchun Independence Not to Be Questioned, Says Spokesman

REVOLUTION HELD RIGHT OF STATE

Stimson View Said to Imply Conference on Nine Power Treaty

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 19—Japan will not consent to any interpretation of Article 2 of the Nine Power Treaty as applying to the independence of Manchuria, the official spokesman said today, referring to American press reports that Mr. Henry L. Stimson was prepared to invoke the treaty's second article in the event that Japan recognizes the independent Manchurian state.

The spokesman intimated that Mr. Katsuji Debuchi had telegraphed to Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa a résumé of the American press dispatches, stating that they undoubtedly reflect Mr. Stimson's viewpoint, and that Mr. Stimson is prepared to invoke the second article in the event that Tokyo recognizes the Changchun régime.

Regarding the article, the spokesman said:

"Such an interpretation represents a great stretch of the article's meaning, which is entirely clear and designed to prevent partition of China. No treaty could forbid the right of revolution, which is essentially what has occurred in the formation of the independent Manchurian state.

"It is recalled that Japan interpreted Mr. Stimson's declaration of Jan. 7 as invoking the treaty's first article, after which, if he plans now to invoke the second article, it is reasonable to expect that he plans ultimately to invoke the seventh article, which means an international conference.

Demands for Recognition

(Article 1, referred to, safeguards the sovereignty and independence of China. Article 2 forbids any agreement or arrangement contravening Article 1. Article 7 provides for conference on any question arising.)

The spokesman said that, while the Government does not see any necessity for recognizing Manchuria at present, since Manchuria recognizes the validity of all the old treaties in which Japan's rights are guaranteed, it cannot be denied that an increasing section of Japanese opinion demands recognition. In the event that this trend continues, the Government may be forced to act against its best judgment, therefore the world might as well understand Japan's position now.

(The section of opinion referred to is the extreme Nationalists, who demand immediate recognition, so that Japan will be thoroughly committed and unable to reverse its position in the future.)

The Foreign Office is today handing the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires Japan's reply to China's note of March 1 protesting the formation of the Manchurian state—generally called Manchukuo—on the grounds that Japan has caused the political change. The reply categorically denies the Chinese allegation and recalls that when the old Manchurian régime fell, the provincial leaders formed peace and order organizations, which soon developed into provincial governments, and these are now the basis of the new state. It asserts that two circumstances have favored Manchurian independence: First, Manchuria traditionally is separate from China; second, the Manchurians' hatred of war-lordism has caused them to seize the first opportunity for revolt.

Manchuria's Self-Determination

It continues: "Japan, in view of its important rights and interests in Manchuria, could not but view with sympathy the efforts to preserve peace and law. That is the limit of its interest. Japan has nothing to do with the political movements of the Manchurian leaders. In short, the independent government now in Manchuria is solely the result of the Manchurian people's attempt at self-determination.

"Japan has not the slightest relation with this movement, no responsibility for the appointment of the new Government. At the same time, Japan is interested in the political vicissitudes of Manchuria. If the new Government respects Japan's rights and interests, it will view the new Government with sympathy."

Regarding reports that Manchuria is requesting a loan of 20,000,000 yen, the spokesman said that if such a loan is made, it will be by private interests.

The whole tenor of the spokesman's remraks might be interpreted to indicate that Japanese recognition of the Manchurian state is not far removed.

In connection with the opening of the Diet, the Osaka Mainichi openly voices its apprehension that, with the warning to parliamentary leaders, the crisis is not passed. "The task of the Diet will be to examine critically the course of the national conduct during the past semester and indicate the course which the nation must follow in the immediate future. . . . The question the people must ask their hearts is whether the Diet is equal to the task ascribed to it."

NEW DWELLINGS AT LOWER COSTS ARE ADVOCATED

Executive Group of Home Building Council Makes Report

An adequate number of dwellings, well planned, well built and well maintained, was proclaimed the objective of the Massachusetts Council on Home Building and Home Ownership in the report yesterday of the executive committee that has been studying how recommendations of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership can be put into effect in Massachusetts.

The report classified the methods by which the stated objectives are to be achieved as enactment of legal standards, stimulation of private enterprise to provide new dwellings at lower costs and education of the occupants of dwellings.

"The enactment and enforcement of legal standards involves a construction program, a demolition program and a program of reconditioning and modernizing," it declared. Dwellings designated as beyond rehabilitation by an economic expenditure were defined as subjects of the demolition program. The program specifically recommended that demolition proposals should be paralled by proposals for the alternative use of the property.

In order that the stabilization of realty values may be realized, farsighted community planning was advocated. This planning should contain provisions for a building code, a housing code, a sanitary code and a zoning code, the report specified.

Stress was placed on factual studies to ascertain the degree of and the reasons for the shifting of population from old to new districts.

Specific projects, aimed at the accumulation of further data, were recommended in the report. Studies of the vacancy problem and that of depreciation and obsolescence were referred to one of the real estate exchanges in Boston.

The size of the sums involved in a housing program makes it possible that, wisely used, they may be of effect in not only relieving the burden of unemployment, but even in starting once more the wheels of industry, the report declared.

Five projects remained to be acted on to complete the acceptance of the report It was agreed to have the members act upon the remainder of the program individually by mail.

St. Louis Gains But Boston Still The Cleanest City

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 19 (AP) —St. Louis, of all cities investigated, has made the greatest advance in improving atmospheric conditions by elimination of smoke and dust, engineers attending an air conditioning conference here were told today by Mr. Howard C. Murphy of Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Murphy, chairman of the Air Cleaning Research Committee of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, added that, despite an improvement of 13 per cent, St. Louis still is a "smoky city."

He listed cities showing the greatest percentage of improvement in the following order: St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, New York, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Detroit, Columbus, Cleveland, New Orleans, Denver, Toledo and Minneapolis.

Although Boston showed no improvement, he said, that city still is the cleanest of the cities investigated The present survey was begun in 1929, he said, to follow up investigations made in 24 cities from 1924 to 1927.

Dry Cleaning Stores Opened

The first 45 of 50 dry cleaning stores to be established in Greater Boston by the Spic and Span Corporation, through Mr. Edwin P. Bliss of Malden, have been completed and are open for business. It is planned eventually to have 150 Spic and Span stores, one in every community.

Among the many conveniences are dressing rooms in which men may keep their wardrobes, thus enabling them to change in the shop without the trouble of sending garments out or waiting for their return. The store fronts are striking and attractive.

According to Mr. Bliss, the Spic and Span Corporation, an international organization, will use old English cleaning formulas which they have perfected through seven years' research.

Politics Enters as Big Factor In Germany's Debt Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

quired over the question of Germany's contribution to war damage.

(d) What will the United States do about war debts?

(e) Are not all these questions superfluous in view of the progressive unwillingness of the Germans to pay?

Lest the last point be regarded as a kind of reductio ad absurdum, it should be pointed out that the politics of reparations is now its main aspect, following the call for an end of reparations last year made by Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the German Chancellor. Figures may be of little account when politics is so paramount. The subject, indeed, illustrates Bismarck's dictum that "no political question comes to a full mathematical conclusion so that the books can be balanced."

It is now evident from the activity of M. André Tardieu, the French Premier, that the problem is being attacked by both sides in its political as well as in its economic aspect.

Effects of the Dawes Plan

Now as to the other forms of foreign debt with which Germany is saddled.

The philosophy of the Dawes plan was that in order to get any reparations out of Germany the creditors must assist in the restoration of Germany. The events leading up to the occupation of the Ruhr had left Germany prostrate. She needed (1) gold, (2) investment capital, to bring its industrial plant abreast of modern improvements (3) working capital, to finance trade.

The Dawes Plan helped to provide that atmosphere of confidence whereby Germany might be assisted. Money flows after confidence, and, from 1924, it began to find lucrative employment in Germany, at first as a steady trickle, and then as a mighty volume, which has formed a commercial debt side by side with the reparation debt. It is estimated that Germany pays every year a sum amounting to about two-thirds of the reparations annuity in meeting the interest on this commercial debt.

Germany's commercial debt is subdivided into two parts. One is called long-term obligations, which arise from the sales of German securities, such as bonds, by German governments, federal, state, and municipal, and German industries.

World investors have bought such bonds to the total amount of $2,140,000,000. The paper in general is held by private citizens in all the investing countries, not, as seemed to be assumed in the early stages of the recent hearings in Washington on foreign loans, by foreign banks. After a long term of years, generally about 25 years from the date of issue, the bonds will be redeemed by the German borrower, though they are, of course, marketable at any time on the foreign bond exchanges.

Leading the way in this march of investors' money to Germany was the so-called Dawes loan of 1924. This relined Germany's central bank with new gold on which the new Germany could base its building up of credit and currency. Other loans, which were spent in the lending countries in the form of industrial equipment and other materials, refurbished Germany's plant.

Short-Term Debts

The second subclassification of Germany's foreign debt is called short-term. In general this is not held by private citizens, but by banks and similar institutions, and amounts to $2,570,000,000. It was lent to make up Germany's deficiency in working capital.

A short-term debt, as its name implies, is withdrawable on demand or after short periods of employment, at the most nine months. It may take the form of a balance in a German bank, but most often it is represented by investments in German bills of exchange, which are a kind of international currency.

Bills of exchange are used to finance the movement of goods. The procedure is very simple. Instead of waiting months for payment on a consignment of goods, the German exporter anticipates payment by drawing on his bank in Berlin, signing in return a bill of exchange. Though this is paid on the completion of the transaction, say, two months, the banker himself may not be able to wait for the money. He therefore in his turn may take it to an acceptance bank and raise money on it.

Pressed for Cash

Since 1924 the Germans, bankers and private citizens, have been pressed for ready cash. Consequently the bankers have sold many of their bills to foreign banks, which regarded them as good security because they were backed by actual goods in process of transit, and were payable in such a short time. They thus met the two conditions of bank investments—security and liquidity.

Germany's short-term debt, chiefly in bills, rose rapidly after 1929. The business crisis naturally hit hardest the country that was most sensitive to outside disturbances. It was still dependent upon outside suppliers of investment and working capital. However, world investors ceased to lend to Germany, but the foreign banks, by continuing to supply more and more short-term money, helped Germany to use as investment capital what should have been regarded solely as working capital. The process is called "borrowing short and lending long." When the lenders of short money used in this way tried to get it back, as they did in the summer of last year, they precipitated a crisis, because the money was already sunk in industry.

Foreign banks from 1929 on were not averse from lending short money to Germany. Unlike Germany, they held a plenitude of cash, and their chief concern was to keep it in that condition, or in the condition known as near-to-cash. Bills of exchange are near-to-cash, because they fall due in quick time, and they are more profitable than cash because they earn interest.

Germany's long-term debt is still being paid, but the short-term part has been "frozen" for a year, beginning this month, the foreign bankers having joined with the Germans in establishing a committee which will regulate withdrawals in such a manner as not to disturb the country's financial situation.

Big World Issues On Yale Graduate Program of Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19—Yale University's program of graduate studies in the social sciences for next year was announced today by Dean Edgar S. Furniss. In addition to basic studies dealing with abstract phases of the different subjects, problems of urgent importance in the modern world are to be studied in the divisions of anthropology, government, economics, and sociology. A new course dealing specifically with Far Eastern relations will provide opportunity for general study of the effect of conflicting geographic, economic, and political interests in a particular area.

Courses dealing with the present international financial situation will be supplemented by statistical studies of currency and credit conditions in the United States and in other countries. Public finances in general will be studied in a course designed to show the relations to one another of federal, state, and local governments as regards functions, expenditures and sources of revenue.

Studies giving the background of political theories, both ancient and contemporary, as well as those on the evolution of various governmental institutions in the United States and Europe, are offered in the field of government. The fundamentals of public international law, treating of the legal relation of states and individuals, as developed by positive agreement in the form of treaties, and those developed by common usage as shown by legislation and in the decisions of courts in the United States and abroad will be studied.

Governmental regulation of public service industries with particular reference to the valuation problem is considered in the field of transportation. In addition, there will be a study of the fundamentals of railroad accounting, budgeting and statistics; as well as a study of the tools of the operating department, yard and terminal operation, road operation, car movement, train arrangement and personnel. Field work in transportation courses will be given in coöperation with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

Racial problems will be given special emphasis in a course offered in sociology, especially the Negro and Indian problem in the United States. Urban society will be studied in detail, with particular attention to poverty and dependency, the mentally and physically handicapped, and crime and the treatment of the criminal.

Music

Chardon String Quartet

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — Under the auspices of the Longy School of Music, the Chardon String Quartet (Messrs. Norbert Lauga and Clarence Knudson, violins; Mr. Jean Cauhapé, viola, and Mr. Yves Chardon, cello) gave a concert of chamber music last night in this hall. The assisting artists were Messrs. Bernard Zighera, harp; Gaston Bladet, flute; Paul Mimart, clarinet, and Frederic Tillotson, piano. The program included Ravel's String Quartet in F; "Landscapes," by Mr. Ernest Bloch; Introduction and Allegro for harp, flute, clarinet and string quartet; Piano Quintet by César Franck.

Upon the program were set numbers individually interesting, yet of such length as to prolong the performance beyond the point of enjoyment. Thus it happened that the piano quintet seemed less interesting than upon other occasions, although the ensemble was commendable. The Ravel quartet was played with charming effect. The instruments blended well, in both quality of tone and unity of ideas. Although each member of the Chardon Quartet is a soloist in his own right, he successfully sinks his individuality within the group, preserving only enough to make the general ensemble distinctive.

To Mr. Zighera must be accorded the honors of the evening. In Ravel's number for harp and other instruments, he found music essentially designed to reveal the best qualities of the instrument, which he brought forward with masterly touch. A delighted audience applauded heartily the entire program. G. M. S.

NEW LAW CONTROLS TEACHERS OF CRIME

Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday signed a bill which would control adults contributing to the delinquency of juveniles. The Governor considered the measure "one of the most forward-looking petitions passed by this session of the Legislature."

In signing the bill, the Governor said: "This law will effectively deal with the instructors in delinquency and crime. Cases of contributing may be brought before the Juvenile Court where the contributor will not be punished but his future conduct will be controlled so as to prevent his again becoming an instructor in delinquency, and an exploiter of children."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The departure of "Candida" from the Hollis tonight will leave all the down-town theaters dark for next week. The Copley, however, will present on Monday evening a mystery farce called "Gray Shadow."

The next theater to reopen will be the Shubert, where Mr. Arthur Goodman's play, "If Booth Had Missed," will be offered next Saturday evening.

"Road to Life," Russian talkie, will continue for a third week at the Fine Arts. By special request, the film will be shown next Thursday morning at the Norfolk County Prison, Norfolk, Mass.

On March 28 the Professional Players will resume operations at the Plymouth with a revival of Mr. Noel Coward's comedy, "Hay Fever."

On the same evening Mr. Benn Levy's comedy, "The Devil Passes," will open at the Colonial.

The romantic operetta, "The New Moon," will be revived at the Boston Opera House, beginning March 30.

Mr. Eugene O'Neill's trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra," is now scheduled to open at the Colonial April 11. The engagement is for three weeks.

On the same evening the Abbey Players from Dublin will begin a fortnight in a repertory of Irish plays at the Hollis.

Injunctions Issued In Medford Case

Several temporary injunctions have been issued aimed at preventing Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company, and John E. Eaton, who with McKnight is a member of the law firm of Eaton and McKnight, from disposing of the property of the law firm and withdrawing it from safe deposit boxes in certain banks. Acting on the petition of Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, Judge Franklin T. Hammond of the equity motion session of the Suffolk Superior Court yesterday issued these injunctions restraining, in addition to McKnight and Eaton, any person holding property of the two men.

The petition of the bank commissioner was filed by David J. Cohen, and seeks to establish an indebtedness of $58,469 on the part of Eaton and McKnight to the Medford Trust Company. This amount it is alleged is due on several notes given to the bank last summer.

The bill in equity alleges that McKnight and Eaton have stock, safe deposit boxes and real estate in the names of two women employed in the law firm. Injunctions have been issued against these women to restrain them from disposing of any property in which McKnight and Eaton have an interest. The bank commissioner also states that McKnight and Eaton have real estate in Miami, Fla., property that the commissioner seeks to reach to apply to the satisfaction of the bank's claim on the promissory note.

TAYLOR TO HEAD CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Mr. Herbert F. Taylor Jr., treasurer of the Boston Coöperative Bank, was elected president of the new Coöperative Central Bank at a meeting of the directors of the newly established institution. Quarters will shortly be engaged, and it is expected that the bank will commence very soon to function, according to an announcement made by Mr. Warner M. Allen, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League.

Other officers elected are: Mr. William F. Desmond, treasurer of New Bedford Coöperative Bank, vice-president; Mr. Charles B. Bethune, treasurer of Lynn and Saugus Coöperative banks, treasurer, and Mr. H. Raymond Johnson, treasurer of the Reading Coöperative Bank, clerk.

MISS TAYLOR, MOULTON ON SUNDAY PROGRAM

The usual Sunday afternoon musical will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, at 2 p. m. tomorrow, by Mr. Richard Moulton, pianist, and Miss Mae Taylor, soprano.

In the opening group, Mr. Moulton is to play a Toccata by Paradisi and Pastorale variée by Mozart. His second group includes Debussy's Feux d'artifice and the first movement of MacDowell's Eroica Sonata. Miss Taylor's numbers include a Händel aria, a Scherzo by Cimara, Ständchen by Strauss, "I pitch my lonely caravan" by Coates, "Two roses" by Gilberté and Foote's "Constancy." Admission to all Sunday afternoon concerts is free.

Rise in Milk Price Is Seen as Result Of Board's Action

The New England Governors' Dairy Board, as the result of a series of agreements with milk dealers in and around Boston, is today confident of winning its chief objective—a 1-cent increase in the price of milk. The added revenue is necessary, it is said, to tide the farmer over a pending crisis in the industry.

The board arrived at a tentative agreement with H. P. Hood & Sons and the Whiting Milk Company yesterday, and Dr. H. B. Ellenberger, chairman of the board, believes that the number of contracts necessary to enable the New England Dairies, Inc., to function efficiently as a centralized marketing agency, will have been signed by dealers on Monday.

When the anticipated number of signed contracts have been received by the board, 85 per cent of the milk flow into the Boston market will be controlled by the central agency, Mr. Ellenberger stated. Indirectly, it is learned that the milk dealers not involved in the contracts have partly agreed to coöperate with the central agency in the projected price rise.

Relative to the proposed state milk inspection bill now before the Legislature, Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture, sought to clarify its provisions in a communication to Mr. Charles F. Adams, president of the First National Stores. In reply to the store executive's queries, Dr. Gilbert explained that the bill provides that no milk shall be sold in Massachusetts except by producers officially inspected by state officers, that if any dealer was refused inspection he had the right to a hearing, and that there is no provision to require the state division of dairying to issue certificates of registration.

THAD BROWN CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Mr. Thad Brown of Ohio as a member of the Radio Commission, despite a vigorous single-handed fight by Senator James Couzens, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

The MARCH of the NATIONS

(Week's Heart of History)

(Continued from Page 1)

LATVIA sees small wild horses from the Siberian plains shipped from Riga for use in Danish and Belgian coal mines—underground life being due to liven up.

NEW ZEALAND celebrates the centenary of its first beef shipment to England at the end of its biggest meat shipping year. The beef remains tender—even in tough times.

PALESTINE see Maccabean athletes from everywhere gather at Jerusalem for the games of the first Maccabead. Only the Jewish race could call contestants from so many countries.

SPAIN takes another novel step to meet the demands of novel times, empowering its Ministry of Agriculture to force landowners to employ a suitable number of farm laborers, or else lose their land.

SWEDEN sees the finishing touches put on the stately Stockholm palace after 200 years—but none of the original workers show up for the celebration.

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE adjourns to April 11, prepared then to attempt definite arms reduction as soon as elections in leading countries are over.

THE LEAGUE COMMITTEE OF NINETEEN at Geneva rules against the Japanese claim that China must agree to end the boycott before its troops are withdrawn, keeps in constant touch with the Far East through its own new radio station, and yields to the small nations' demand that action must be taken at once on the question of whether the Manchu state shall be recognized or repudiated.

THE UNITED STATES sees Congress struggle with the tax problem and a House coalition of Republicans and rebellious Democrats forsake the tax bill as prepared by the Ways and Means Committee, with its sale tax, and decide to tax wealth to balance the budget; hears Senator Johnson arraign international bankers for causing American investors to lose billions in bad foreign loans; studies technological unemployment so as to relocate workers and wisely direct oncoming youth; prepares to radiocast the first orchestral concert from a swift train between Washington and New York.

WEST AUSTRALIA sees the Country Women's Association arrange exchanges between growers of the wheat and fruit districts, allowing bread and jam to get together.

YUGOSLAVIA sees the many new air lines, such as reduce travel between Sofia and Saloniki from 36 to 3 hours, putting the "backward Balkans" in the forefront of aviation.

The world sympathizes with Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh in the still unsuccessful search for their missing child. In the quieter times following the first hue and cry a happy solution is awaited by multitudes who could not be more sincere or devoted if the child were their own.

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Nations Join With Germany In Appreciation of Goethe

GOETHE CENTENNIAL SERIES
First of Three Articles

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Just a year and a century ago, seated in the simple study of his Weimar home, a venerable poet wrote the last lines of a play.

He had begun the story when he was a youth in his early twenties. Lyrics, allegories, prose and drama had filled 60 intervening years. But now the crowning work of his career was done. Johann Wolfgang Goethe had completed "Faust."

This year Germany celebrates Goethe's centenary. The tribute is accompanied by the expressed appreciation of many nations. For Goethe, like Dante in Italy and Shakespeare in Anglo-Saxon letters, is recognized as a genius whose contribution is the heritage of the world.

Nearly two score cities throughout Germany—cities which treasure many mementoes of Goethe's days —are joining in special programs, many of them extending from late spring until the fall. Already some observances have been held. Others are to follow March 23, the official date for the opening of the centenary year, when the corner stone for an extension to the Goethe National Museum in Weimar will be laid.

From Baltic to the Rhine

Performances of Goethe's plays, lectures upon his work in fields of literature as well as natural scientific research form a background for festival performances which will extend from the Baltic to the Rhine.

Under the noisy surface of tumultuous times, Goethe still exercises a great influence on the German people, and when Germans once more begin to look for cultural leadership, he will come back into his own. This conviction is expressed by Julius Bab, well-known German writer, critic and Goethe authority.

"It is not so much the fact that Goethe wrote beautiful poetry," Herr Bab declared, "it is not his research work, which by the way is being increasingly acknowledged by experts but it is Goethe's individuality, his example that counts. He showed the Germans a new way of living and gave them a new goal in life. Goethe taught that man's inner life must be coupled with activity."

Stressed Spiritual Qualities

Throughout Germany, the Goethe centenary is heralded as emphasizing the great German poet's expression of the superiority of spiritual qualities over materialism. Even modern students can find agreement with Goethe's lines:

"Space and time, I feel it, are only forms of what we think."

And elsewhere he added:

"Nature knows neither past nor future. The present is her eternity."

To Walter von Molo, former president of the Academy of Poets, the Goethe Centenary is the beginning of a mission which concerns all Germans and the whole world, in which a fight must be waged for "a better future where spiritual qualities and not 'unculture' reign."

As George Brandes, famous Danish writer expressed it:

"One can place Goethe into relation with every civilized people and would be able to gauge the stage of their development by the understanding they show for this one human mind, since every era, every land and every person are strangely characterized by their judgment of Goethe. No people, during an extensive part of his life, were ready for Goethe, not even the Germans. But the nations ripen more rapidly or more slowly toward that understanding of his personality."

Visited Many Cities

Goethe loved to travel and his thirst for a knowledge of people as well as of places brought him into contact with many parts of Germany. In Silesia Goethe came into contact with the ancient bulwark of German civilization, he rambled through the picturesque hills surrounding Glatz. He visited the imposing sandstone labyrinth of the Heuscheuer. From the peak of the Schneekoppe, highest of Germany's middle mountain ranges he cast a poet's eye over the countryside. He knew the widening mountain road that leads down from Riesengebirge and the Isergebirge into the valleys of Saxony.

Closing his stay in Silesia, Goethe went to Dresden, Freiburg and Chemnitz and other Saxon towns. Visitors to Germany today may follow his footseps to celebrated sites in Bavaria such as Nuremberg, Regensburg and Munich. The beautiful valley of the Neckar, the country around Wiesbaden and the Taunus Hills contributed to the poet's travels. Numerous other cities in Germany recall records of his visits, yet the most extensive of all are contained in Weimar where he made his home for more than half a century.

Extensive Programs Arranged

Berlin, Brocken, Cassel, Cologne, Danzig, Dresden, Düsseldorf, Eisenach have arranged extensive programs centering in early summer and spring. Erfurt, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Giessen, Gotha, Grosshochberg, Heidelbeg, Heimstedt, will see the production of many of Goethe's works, part of which are planned for as late as August and October.

In the cities of Bad Homburg, Jena, Bad Ilmenau, Karlsruhe, Bad Lauchstädt and Leipzig, lectures on Goethe, his time and his contributions to German civilization will accompany extensive theatrical performances involving Goethe's dramas.

Extensive Goethe festivals are planned in many German cities including Mainz, Mannheim, Munich, Münster, Nordhausen, Bad Pyrmont, Stuttgart, Thale, Torfhaus, Weixlar and Wiesbaden.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with rain or snow tonight; Sunday cloudy and colder, probably with light snow; moderate to fresh southerly winds, becoming westerly Sunday; minimum temperature tonight near 30.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably with snow flurries tonight and Sunday; colder Sunday and in extreme north portion tonight.

Maine and New Hampshire: Snow this afternoon and tonight, probably ending Sunday morning; colder Sunday and in north portion tonight.

Vermont: Cloudy and colder, probably with local snow tonight and Sunday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably with light rain or snow flurries; colder Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong south, shifting to west or northwest winds, and overcast weather with snow over north portion and light rain or snw over south portion tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	40	44	Montreal	14	28
Bismarck	8	40	Nantucket	32	40
Boston	30	42	New Orleans	54	74
Buffalo	34	36	New York	36	42
Calgary	34	34	Norfolk, Va.	40	50
Charleston	52	66	North Platte	38	56
Chicago	30	36	Philadelphia	36	40
Cincinnati	42	48	Phoenix, Ariz.	58	82
Denver	52	58	Pittsburgh	42	42
Eastport, Me.	30	34	Portland, Me.	22	40
Hatteras	56	66	Raleigh	46	56
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. Mar.18	72	78	St. Louis	38	56
			St. Paul	10	30
Helena, Mont.	44	56	Salt Lake City	46	60
Huron, S. D.	16	46	San Francisco	54	60
Jacksonville	58	74	SantaFe, N.M.	36	58
Kansas City	44	50	Seattle	46	54
Key West	74	84	Tampa	58	74
Los Angeles	56	74	Washington	38	48
Memphis	46	56	Wichita, Kan.	40	62
Miami, Fla.	68	82	Williston, N.D.	8	34

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 19.
B—Maximum March 18.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:50 p. m. Sunday 9:09 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:35 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

South... Club: "President's Night," ball.
Washington Bicentennial program, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.
Radcliffe Alumni Association: Evening session, astronomy conference, lecture, "An Observatory Looks into the Future," by Miss Cecelia H. Paine. Harvard Observatory, 7:30.

Theaters

Hollis Street—"Candida," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Road to Life," continuous film from 1 to 11.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; First Baptist Church, Center and Myrtle Streets, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brockton, Colonial Theater, Brockton, 3:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Illustrated talk, "Travel With Me in Palestine," by Mr. Claude Patch, auspices Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 4.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Crossing the Andes in a Motor Boat," by Miss Alice Howland, 3:30; Concert, by Boston University Orchestra, Mr. Augusto Vannini, director, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Ford Hall Forum: Discussion of: "Is a Proletarian Dictatorship the Road to Freedom?" by Mr. V. F. Calvertson, American author (affirmative), and Mr. John Langdon-Davies of England (negative); Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

"Snow Train" trip to Laconia-Gilford, N. H., leave North Station, 8:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Luncheon and meeting, Newton Advisory Committee, Boston Y. W. C. A., Mrs. Henry I. Harriman, presiding, "The Pioneer," 140 Clarendon Street, 12.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, address, "Easing the Load," by Dr. Payson Smith, auspices Education Committee, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. C. Ralph Taylor, 31 Pelton Street, 2:30.

Third lecture in series on "Current Events," by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, benefit Elizabeth Peabody House, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, March 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 20, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, March 20, at the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Boston University Orchestra.

Tuesday evening, March 22, in Jordan Hall, a concert in honor of Prof. Ottakar Ševčik, Hugo Korischak, conductor.

Wednesday evening, March 23, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Louis Drentwett, pianist.

Friday afternoon, March 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, March 26, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 27, in Symphony Hall, Bach's Mass in B minor by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and choruses from the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society.

Tuesday evening, March 29, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Mary Wolfman, soprano.

Tuesday evening, March 29, in Paine Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Harvard University Orchestra.

Wednesday evening, March 30, in Brown Hall, a Chamber concert by members of the New England Conservatory faculty.

Friday afternoon, April 1, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 2, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock, Contemporary Japanese paintings; Washingtoniana; Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts landscape architects.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Riviera, Spain and North Africa, by David Paige.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Henry H. Brooks. Through March 26.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Sixth annual exhibition. Through March 27.

The Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Water colors by Harold B. Warren. Through March 26.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Loren R. Wilford. Etchings by Eugene Higgins. Through March 26.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through March 22. Etchings by Charles Emile Heil. Through March 29.

Schoryer Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

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REICH'S RIGHT TO ARMAMENT FACES ALLIES

Geneva Delegates Aware of Threat in Status of Inferiority

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Perhaps the chief European problem is whether Germany can now receive the same rights in matters of armaments as other countries. An appeal to the Versailles Treaty is somewhat inconclusive. It is difficult to base upon the texts a clear answer either in the negative or affirmative.

A special military status was given to Germany by the peacemakers. Its military establishment was restricted to the barest minimum. That is the fiat of the Versailles Treaty.

But with this unilateral disarmament of Germany went a promise of the Allies to disarm themselves. That promise too is in the Versailles Treaty and should be regarded as binding.

It is therefore easy to contend that if the Allies do not observe the provisions of the treaty in respect of their own armaments, Germany cannot be expected to observe the provisions which apply to its armaments.

It must, however, be observed that the allied promise is conditional. It is surrounded with references to all kinds of circumstances of which the Allies themselves are to be the judge.

Likely to Break Fetters

Yet, whatever doubt there may be as to the legal situation, the opinion has steadily grown that Germany is, in equity, entitled to a certain equality. The Times of London, which never rushes to accept an extreme view, and may properly be regarded as reflecting British official thought, argues that a good deal of European uneasiness is the result of an unnatural repression and a fictitious inequality. There would be more security if there were more equality.

Whatever may be thought of this view, it has become obvious that Germany cannot be kept permanently in a state of inferiority. It is bound to break the fetters. The French have, in fact, compiled alleged facts and figures which purport to show that Germany has evaded the imposed military limitations. It may well be so. It would be astonishing had Germany not employed its ingenuity to circumvent the restrictions which are applied only to it and its defeated companions.

Clearly the time will come when Germany will cast off all restraints unless similar restraints are accepted by the other European nations. It does not really matter whether there has been clandestine arming in the past. It is much more important to realize that there will be, if the Disarmament Conference fails, open arming in the future.

Far Apart on Conscription

The German propositions strike at conscription, which the French believe to be the democratic method of soldiering. It is likewise proposed that such artillery as is denied to Germany shall be generally prohibited. Military aviation should be suppressed—on which the French remark that German civil aviation, which may be transformable, is extremely developed.

Again, when Germany asks the abolition of ships above 10,000 tons, the French point out that Germany, held down to this figure, has constructed "pocket cruisers," which are superior to any allied ships of that size. Germany demands the interdiction of fortifications which the French consider purely defensive.

When one remembers the long centuries of Franco-German hostilities it is not astonishing to find that the French protest against the German proposition which would have for effect the weakening of France's defensive system. The French are not convinced that circumstances will not arise in which they will be called upon to defend their frontiers; and therefore they cannot admit that Germany possesses the right to demand precisely the same sort of military system in both countries. Since Germany has a bigger population than France, Germany is potentially stronger. This is a factor that must be taken into consideration; here is a discrepancy which must be corrected.

While it is difficult not to admit to a large extent the German case for a restoration of military equality, it is easy to appreciate the French opposition to the destruction of a privileged situation which they have built up since the World War.

Hurley Disavows Saying G. O. P. To Ease Prohibition

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, last night moved to disavow remarks attributed to him in Chicago Thursday to the effect that a more liberal attitude would be taken by the Republican Party toward prohibition in its June national convention.

"When I want to speak in quotations," he said in a statement, "the words will be mine and not what someone else supposes I have said. I did not mention prohibition in my address in Chicago, nor did I mention it anywhere else for publication."

Mr. Hurley was quoted as having made the prohibition remarks in an interview while in Chicago to address a St. Patrick's Day celebration. Mrs. Martha M. Brookings, treasurer of the Women's National Committee for Education Against Alcohol, announced she had written Secretary Hurley asking whether he was correctly quoted as expressing a belief the Republican National Convention in June would adopt a "more liberal" stand on prohibition.

"The effect of such a plank would be," her letter said, "to put Tammany in the White House in spite of the recent disclosures of the Seabury committee. We hardly think you desire to do this; perhaps you are misquoted. Surely you must realize that two wet parties will mean a Democratic victory, as has been proved in states like New York."

BRONX TIGERS AT GARDEN TONIGHT

Bruin Cubs play their last regular schedule home game at the Boston Garden tonight with Bronx Tigers as opponents and second place at stake. The Tigers are second at present with a two-point lead on the Cubs; but victory for the latter will place them in a tie with the New Yorkers. Should the Cubs win and gain a tie for second they have a chance to displace the Tigers because of having one more game left to play whereas the Bronx team winds up its entire schedule tonight.

In seven games played between the two teams this season the Cubs hold the advantage of winning four, tying one and losing two. Although the local team aspires to second place, it also is striving to at least retain its hold on third place. Fourth place means two playoff games with Providence, both at Providence, and third place means home and home with the second-place team. New Haven, now fourth, trails the Cubs by only one point with the same number of games to play, consequently the race is exceedingly close, and every game counts.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Juanita C. B. McGlashan, East Orange, N. J.
Edith G. Downes, Framingham, Mass.
Mrs. Luella Moore, Framingham, Mass.
C. H. Bush, Framingham, Mass.
H. J. Brett, New York, N. Y.
Grace Morrill, St Louis, Mo.
Clinton Goodwin, York, Maine.
Walter A. Woods, Cambridge, Mass.
John W. Koerner, Patchogue, N. Y.

Famous Painting Gets Permanent Home

The Christian Science Monitor-Courtesy of the Newark Museum, Newark, N. J.

"THE PEACE BALL" BY JENNIE AUGUSTA BROWNSCOMBE

This Canvas Depicts the Gathering of Figures Famous in the American Revolution Shortly After the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. It Was Held at Fredericksburg, Va., in 1781. It Was Presented to the Newark Museum by Mr. J. Ackerman Coles.

Those seated, left to right, are: Mrs. General Weedon of Fredericksburg; Miss Mercer, daughter of Gen. Hugh Mercer of Fredericksburg, who had fallen in battle in 1777; Mrs. Willis.

Standing, left to right: Mrs. Nelson and Gov. Thomas Nelson of Virginia; third figure not identified; Miss Lewis, niece of Col. Fielding Lewis, who married George Washington's sister; next two figures not identified; Mrs. John Augustine Washington; John Augustine Washington, brother of General Washington, who lived in the vicinity of Fredericksburg; Mary, the mother of Washington; General Washington; Baron Steuben; General Lafayette; General Anthony Wayne; Henry Willis of Willis Hall, near Fredericksburg; General Knox; General de Rochambeau, with cane; Mrs. Moore, at whose home the terms of the capitulation of Cornwallis was arranged; Mrs. Moore's son; Admiral de Grasse; Count Deux Ponts; Richard Henry Lee of "Chantilly," Virginia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, several times member of Congress and delegate to the State Assembly; Miss Mary Lee, his daughter; Miss Annie Fenton Lee, his niece; Miss Mason; Lieut.-Col. John Laurens.

Women to Focus Attention Upon The Constitution

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 19 — A "constitutional convention" of women of every state, to meet in Washington, April 17 to 19, has been called by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Law Enfrocement, an affiliation of large national organizations of women, aggregating 12,000,000 members, standing for "allegiance to the Constitution, observance of law."

The program calls for mass meetings addressed by eminent leaders, in the Washington Auditorium, in conjunction with the "prohibition fair," to be held there the week of April 17 to 23. The "prohibition fair," under the direction of Mr. William Rufus Scott, is sponsored by the woman's committee.

"Recent activites by a minority in Congress and organizations opposed to constitutional law, make it imperative," Mrs. Peabody declares, "to consider the danger of lawlessness through the undermining of the supreme law of the land. Our convention in April will focus public attention upon the real friends and foes of constitutional government, and show that neither the Constitution, nor any part of it, is responsible for the conditions deplored."

IMMIGRATION ACT AFFECTS MUSICIANS

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—President Hoover today signed into law an act tightening the contract labor provisions of the immigration laws as they apply to instrumental musicians entering the United States.

The act rules that contract labor provisions shall apply to all such musicians, whether their entrance is of a permanent or temporary nature.

It provides, further, that no alien instrumental musician shall be considered an "artist" unless he is "of distinguished merit and ability" or unless his professional engagements within the United States are "of a character requiring superior talent."

Argentina to Aid Jobless Foreigners

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (By U. P.)—Once the mecca of hundreds of thousands of emigrants from southern European countries attracted by the plentiful supply of work, Argentina is now confronted with the problem of what to do with jobless foreigners.

Although the fall harvesting is furnishing employment to many thousands, Government officials report that there are at least 50,000 jobless in Buenos Aires alone and more than that number without work in the interior cities. Urgent appeals to wealthy families of the country to contribute money and clothes to the needy have been sent out, and the Federal Government has appropriated 100,000 pesos, about $25,000, to help furnish shelter for the homeless in Buenos Aires.

The Government is reported to be giving consideration to the possibility of shipping jobless Europeans back to their native countries as the best permanent solution of the problem. The number of Americans in Argentina affected by staff reductions is comparatively small and most of those dismissed by their firms have returned to the United States.

Johnson Again Questioned In Lindbergh Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—With no definite clues yet established as to the kidnapers of his baby, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had Henry Johnson, sailor friend of Miss Betty Gow, nurse of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., taken to Hopewell, N. J., last night to be questioned.

The detectives working on the case have intimated several times that they had found no evidence against Johnson, but that they would hold him until they received a report on him from abroad. It was discovered that he had violated immigration regulations, they said, and if he is exonerated in the Lindbergh case, he will be turned over to federal officials.

Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of New Jersey state police, when asked about Colonel Lindbergh's interest in questioning Johnson, said: "Johnson never has been completely absolved in the Lindbergh case."

The two German servants of Mrs. C. Leandro Lightfoot, of Franklin Park, N. J., were located at Ardmore, Pa., in a new place of employment. They went to Hopewell voluntarily yesterday to be questioned by the police and offered to cooperate in any way they could.

"A police statement has been obtained concerning their family history and connections and a check is being made of the various places where they have been employed to determine if their statements are true," a bulletin issued by Colonel Schwarzkopf said.

"Their time just prior to and since the kidnaping has been satisfactorily accounted for and we have nothing at this time that in any way tends to connect them with this case."

Law Enforcement Conference to Be Called at Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 19—A National conference to bring to a focus growing indignation over lawlessness and criminal activity like that which found expression in the Lindbergh kidnaping case will be held in this city shortly, according to announcement made by Mr. J. Weston Allen of Boston, successor of Mr. Newton D. Baker, as chairman of the National Crime Commission.

The conference will be similar to one held in the capital several years ago, and will attempt to bring together federal and state district attorneys, representatives of police forces and other officials connected with prosecution of law enforcement.

The conference was announced here by Mr. Allen following a call on President Hoover at the White House and will be held, probably, he stated, in the spring. The American Law Institute holds its annual meeting in Washington shortly, and the proposed conference may be called in conjunction with it.

Sponsors of the conference believe that the time is ripe for national action to strengthen the hands of law enforcement agencies in dealing with the criminal. They believe that the deep, largely inarticulate, moral indignation roused over the whole country by the Lindbergh kidnaping case may be the force that will finally bring far-reaching and lasting reforms.

CLAUDEL URGES DEBT ACTION ON BUSINESS BASIS

Stresses 'Hard Facts' Rather Than 'Abstract Right'

CHICAGO, March 19 (AP)—M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States, last night urged the consideration of "that eternal question of debts and reparations in a spirit of business and hard facts" rather than "a spirit of abstract right."

Quoting the epigram of Benjamin Franklin "if we do not hang together we will hang separately," the Ambassador said he thought that under present world conditions "the symbolical rope of the genial Philadelphian is dangling before the eyes of every responsible statesman in every country of Europe."

M. Claudel said he did not object to the "sacred right" of every nation to "blame, abuse and misrepresent each other." But he added, "When the business of damning is finished, time will come to see if something more practical cannot be achieved."

"We are all in the same boat," he said in speaking of the question of debts and reparations, "we must try to make the best out of a bad, but by no means desperate situation.

"Whatever be the cause of the debts, the interest of all the creditors is the same and it is not very different from the interest of the debtor himself. Instead of wrangling and fighting, it would be much better to understand that we are confronted with a big operation of salvaging, which must be conducted with a maximum use of good sense and of cool temper and a spirit of mutual concession.

"When entanglements have already taken place, it is no use to say that we should not be entangled; it is much better to try to disentangle ourselves, and, instead of using the rope to strangle ourselves together with the other fellows, to use it for the best mutual help and advantage of everybody, and to extend to the whole world the beautiful motto of this great country: 'E Pluribus Unum.'"

M. Claudel, making a three-day visit to Chicago, delivered his speech before the French and Franco-American Societies of the city.

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CROWDS FLOCK TO SEE OPENING OF LYONS FAIR

Visitors Reported From All Over Europe at Noted French Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYONS, France—The 1932 Lyons Fair opened its doors to the public on March 7, and the affluence of buyers and visitors from all parts of Europe, from the colonies and elsewhere has shown that the organizers of this industrial exhibition have again scored a success.

The Lyons Fair in its present form was first held during the World War. The organizers, who expected to receive about 500 applications for stands, got 1342. The first time the fair was held after the war, in 1919, the number of exhibitors increased to 4684 and of these 1490 were foreigners. The number of buyers visiting the fair has also shown a steady increase since that time and last year more than 500,000 buyers and visitors came during the 14 days while it was in progress.

The organizing committee of the fair, which has its headquarters at Lyons and offices in Paris, publishes a booklet for the use of buyers describing the travel and hotel facilities available to visitors. The booklet is printed in many languages, including French, German, English, Danish, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Serbian, Swedish, and Czech. All air, railway and steamship lines grant reductions which in some cases amount to 50 per cent of the total fare. The organizing committee also enables buyers to find comfortable living quarters at reasonable prices for their stay in Lyons.

The fair has permanent quarters in the immense Palais de la Foire de Lyon which is situated along the banks of the Rhône in the famous Lyons Park known as the Golden Head. The palace itself is composed of one main central hall with more than 20 side wings; as the fair grows and requires more room, more side wings are added. The structure is three stories high.

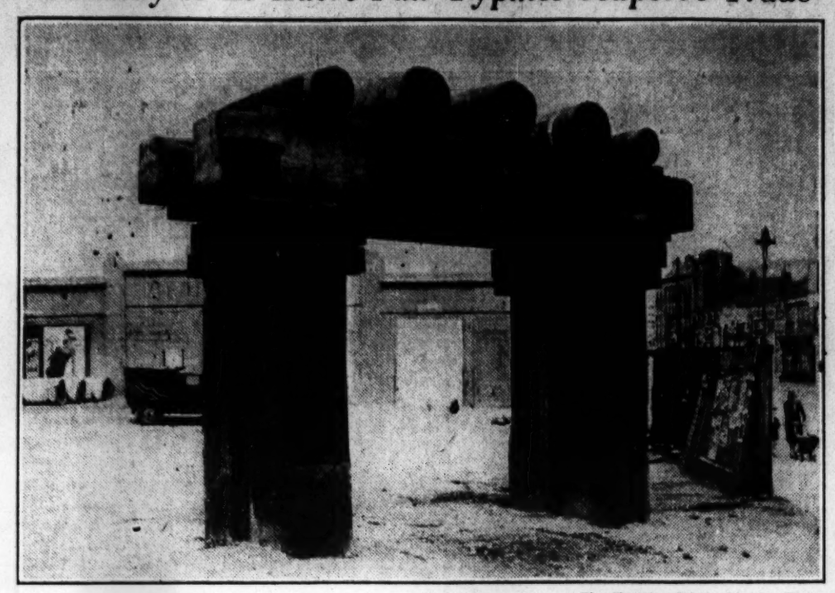
The center of the ground floor is given over entirely to motorcar exhibits, and the remainder is divided into more than 100 lateral galleries with small shops on each side. The two upper stories provide display rooms and shelves for many exhibitors, but they are not divided into small shops like those on the ground floor. On the third story there is a restaurant. Agricultural machinery and other heavy exhibits, which form an important part of the fair, are displayed outside the Palace.

Lyons, which is the third most important town in France from the point of view of population and industry, is an old and interesting city. Situated at the junction of the Rhône and its tributary, the Saone, the town lies on both banks of an almost unnavigable river. It is world famous for its cuisine.

It is the home of the silk industry in France and was the home town of Jacquard, who invented the mechanical loom in the eighteenth century. It has since then become the most important center in France for the weaving of velvets and all silk materials. It is therefore a fit setting for the annual international industrial manifestations known as the Lyons Fair.

Edouard Herriot, former Prime Minister, who has been Mayor of Lyons for more than 25 years, and who was also one of the principal promoters of the fair, said when it was founded that its aim was "to liberate and protect the genius of France, its produce and its work."

Gateway to Le Havre Fair Typifies Seaport's Trade



The Christian Science Monitor Photo

ENTRANCE BUILT OF TROPICAL HARDWOODS IMPORTED IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Exposition Which Started on Small Scope Grows Into One of International Type With Displays From South America and Far-Off Colonies of Madagascar and Indo-China.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LE HAVRE, France—This city, the second seaport of France, the gateway through which many transatlantic visitors enter the country, is this year holding its eighth annual fair. Starting March 26 it will continue until April 10.

Inaugurated in 1925, in a very small way, as a food exposition, the Havre Fair was soon extended to include exhibits from all branches of commerce and industry. By 1927 it had become not only national but international in its scope, and included exhibits from Mexico, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Chile, Poland and some of the French colonies, notably Madagascar and Indo-China.

No other French seaport is more intimately linked with the United States. It was established by Francis I immediately following the voyages of Columbus to America, and since that time has been one of France's principal windows opening on the world at large. Its important shipping interests have contributed largely to making its fair a success.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF MARCH 21-87

MONDAY, MARCH 21

New Jersey is featured in the "Parade of the States," WEAF chain, 9:30. The Boswell Sisters are now on a Monday and Thursday series at 10:30 on CBS. The Pickens Sisters are now on a Monday to Friday schedule at 10:45 over the WJZ chain.

7:45-8—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare. Monday to Friday. NBC—WJZ to WFAA.
8-8:30—Soconyland Sketch. "Snow Village." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.
8:15-8:30—"Singin' Sam," baritone. Mon., Wed., Fri. CBS to KOIL.
8:15-8:45—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—Voice of Firestone. Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.
9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's Orchestra; soloists. NBC — WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—"Arabesque" Sketch. CBS — Dixie network.
9:30-10—General Motors "Parade of the States." "New Jersey." NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:30—National Radio Forum. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:30—"With Canada's Mounted." NBC—WJZ chain.
10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. Burns and Allen, comedy team. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-10:45—Boswell Sisters. Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—"Mr. Bones and Company." NBC—WEAF to WHO-WOC.
10:45-11—Pickens Sisters. Female trio. Mon. to Fri. NBC—WJZ chain.
11-11:30—Columbia Symphony Orchestra. Mon. to Fri. CBS transcontinental.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22

Ida Bailey Allen will present a biography of Lily Pons, French operatic star who repopularized coloratura singing, on her "Stories of the Living Great," CBS, 11:15 a. m.; Colin O'More, tenor, will sing the "The Daniel Jazz" of Louis T. Gruenberg to a poem by Vachel Lindsay in "Musical Americana," CBS, 3:30; Toscha Seidel, violinist, will play the violin concerto in E Minor, by Nardini, and the Columbia Orchestra will play Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture, in the CBS period at 11, formerly broadcast Wednesdays; a group of NBC vocal and instrumental soloists will join in an anniversary program to Goethe, German author, WJZ, 11:30.

8-8:30—Voters' Service. Two talks. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Household Program. Soloists; players; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Fuller Man. Soloists; Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Great Personalities." Talk; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—"Mardi Gras." Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:15—"The Voice of 1000 Shades." Jack Kerr; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—Norman Brokenshire. Welcome Lewis; orchestra. CBS to KMBC.
11-11:30—Toscha Seidel, violinist. Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23

Recommended afternoon periods: Pacific Feature Hour, concert orchestra and voices, from San Francisco, WJZ, 4; Eastman School Symphony Orchestra, WJZ, 4:30; Charles G. Spross, pianist, Edward Rice, violinist, WEAF, 5:30; Florence Wightman, harpist, WEAF, 5:45.

Spring will burst forth upon the network when Mobiloil offers an entire seasonal program tonight at 9:30. Ruth Etting is regular soloist of a Wednesday and Saturday series on CBS at 10:30 and 10 respectively. Stell Andersen, a tall, blue-eyed, golden-haired girl of Norwegian parentage, and Silvio Scionti, a dark Sicilian, are heard in a two-piano concert recital in the Artists Service Musicale, WEAF, 10:30.

8-8:30—"Big Time," sketch; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-9—Goodyear Program. Revelers Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WSL.
9-9:30—"Old Counselor." Financial talk; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Mobiloil Orchestra. Soloists. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor. CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:30—String dance orchestra. Speaker; soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—Modern Male Chorus. CBS—Dixie network.
10:15-10:30—"The Tune Detective." Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-11—Artists Service Program. Piano duo; orchestra. NBC to KGO.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24

Frances Williams, musical comedy singer, is guest soloist with Rudy Vallée's Orchestra, which will be heard from Washington, D. C., tonight over WEAF at 8, on tour. Kipling stories will be substituted for the Sherlock Holmes dramas on the WEAF chain, 9:30. The "Largo" from the "New World Symphony" and "Marche Slav" of Tchaikovsky are the best known in a group of classical selections by the Columbia Symphony Orchestra, CBS, 11.

8-9—Rudy Vallée's Orchestra. Frances Williams. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8:30-9—"The Daguerreotypes." CBS—Dixie.
9-9:30—Big Six of the Air. Soloists; piano duo; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.
9-9:15—Vaughn De Leath, contralto. Piano duo. CBS—Dixie network.
9:15-9:30—Ted Husing's Sportslants. Irene Beasley; orchestra. CBS to KMOX.
9:30-9:45—"Musical Album." Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—Maxwell House Ensemble. Countess Albani, soprano. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—Kipling Drama. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10-10:30—"The Man in the Front Row." Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Horlick's Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25

"The Terrible Meek," a play by Charles Rann Kennedy of "The Servant in the House" fame, will be the Radio Guild production at 3 o'clock this afternoon over the WJZ chain. This will allow for the special transmission of the third act of Wagner's "Parsifal" by the Metropolitan Opera over the same network at 4 o'clock. At 4:15 on the WEAF chain an organ recital will be relayed from Breslau, Germany, on what is regarded as one of the world's largest instruments.

"The Open Road," a poem by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge to Maury Madison's music, will be sung by Robert Simmons, tenor, on the WEAF period at 7:15. Sylvia Froos is soloist with Nestle, WJZ, 8. Armour will do its "annual," the cantata "Seven Last Words," WJZ, 9:30. Guy Robertson, tenor, is soloist with Leo Reisman, WEAF, 9:30.

8-8:30—Nestle Orchestra. Sylvia Froos, soloist. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
8-9—Cities Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Modern Male Chorus. CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—"Today and Yesterday." Sketches; soloists; orchestra. CBS to WRR.
9-9:30—"Friendship Town." NBC — WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—Pillsbury Pageant. "Street Singer"; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Leo Reisman's Orchestra. Soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10-10:15—"Beau Bachelor." Sketch; music. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Chieftains. NBC WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26

The second and third acts of Deems Taylor's opera "Peter Ibbetson," which had its world premiere last year, will be the radio matinée performance of the Metropolitan Opera Company over the WEAF chain at 3 o'clock. McGill University of Montreal taking the affirmative, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, taking the negative, will debate on the subject "Is the Foreign Policy of the United States Retarding Disarmament?" from their home cities at 4 o'clock over CBS. H. V. Kaltenborn, well-known news commentator, will be chairman officiating from New York.

Jack Denny's Orchestra, back from a five years' stay in Montreal, moves into the Empire Room of the Waldorf-Astoria, and will be heard tonight at 11:30 or thereafter over an NBC network. Mr. Denny's instrumentation, which excited comment five years ago, consists of strings and reeds with no brasses.

8-8:15—Fray and Braggiotti, pianists. CBS transcontinental.
8-8:30—Civic Concerts Service Program. Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-8:45—"The Hoosier Editor." CBS transcontinental.
8:30-9—"Dance With Countess D'Orsay." Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8:45-9—Vaughn DeLeath, contralto. Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Arthur Pryor's Band. Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Sinclair Minstrels. NBC — WJZ chain.
9:30-10—The First Nighter. "Strange Holiday." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—"Snoop and Peep." NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:15-10:45—Columbia Public Affairs Institute. CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—"Twenty Fingers of Harmony." Organ and piano. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:45-11—Arthur Jarrett, songs. Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27

"The Wonder Hour," a new CBS to KMOX series, presents new artists and a concert orchestra, 1:30. Leslie Howard, noted English actor, will be a regular artist with Yardley, along with the London String Quartet and Mischa Levitski, pianist, WJZ, 2. Sir Thomas Beecham, conducting the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, will offer a program of rarely heard music, including Frederick Delius's "Brigg Fair." Beethoven's "Fourth" Symphony and Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini," a fantasia for orchestra, CBS, 3. Mario Chamlee is soloist of the Garden Party period, WJZ, 3:30; The "Wiener Saengerknaben," or Vienna Boy Singers, will be heard directly from the Hofburg Chapel in Vienna, Austria, over the WEAF chain, 4; Rosa Ponselle, soprano, is soloist of the G. E. Circle, WEAF, 5:30; WTIC, Hartford, which gives very good orchestral concerts, offers "Orchestra Gems" to the WEAF chain, 7:30; the first American program from a moving train will be broadcast when the regular period featuring Jack Denny's Orchestra and Belle Baker will be transmitted from a specially fitted dining car attached to a Baltimore & Ohio train running between Washington and New York, CBS, 9. A new series of talks to youth entitled, "What Would You Do?" begins with Mr. Gene Tunney speaking on "Recreation and Morale," WEAF, 10:15, docking the Gordon String Quartet recital, following, five minutes. Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, and orchestra are heard in a program of Romantic composers; the orchestra opens with the "Scherzo" from Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, which is quite cheerful in contrast to more loftier moods in the same work; Schumann, Brahms and Schubert constitute Mr. Hutcheson's solo bits, CBS, 10:45.

1-2—NBC Symphonic Hour. Walter Damrosch, conductor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
2-2:30—Yardley Program. Leslie Howard, monologist; London String Quartet; Mischa Levitski, pianist, NBC—WJZ to WREN.
3-5—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
4-4:30 — International Broadcast from Vienna. Vienna Boy Singers. NBC—WEAF chain.
5-5:30—"Real Folks" Sketch. CBS to KFJF.
5:30-6—G. E. Circle. Rosa Ponselle, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
6:30-7—Columbia Concerts Program. Maria Kurenko, soprano. CBS—WABC, Dixie network.
6:30-7—"K-7." Secret service stories. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
7-7:30—National Advisory Council. Two talks. CBS transcontinental.
7:30-8—"The Three Bakers." Brad Browne; trio; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
7:45-8—Theo Karle, tenor. Sorey Orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
8-9—Rubinoff's Orchestra. George Jessel. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-9:15—Collier's Hour. Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—Jack Denny's Orchestra. Belle Baker, soloist. CBS transcontinental.
9:15-9:45—American Album of Familiar Composers. Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Adventuring With Count von Luetzner." CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Ann Leaf, organist. CBS—Dixie network.
9:45-10:15—Buick Revelers. Olga Albani, quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—"Making the Movies." Burlesque sketch; music. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
10:15-10:20—"What Would You Do?" "Recreation and Morale." Mr. Gene Tunney. NBC—WEAF chain.
10:20-10:45—Gordon String Quartet. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.
10:15-10:45—"The Old Singing Master." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-10:45—International Revue. Soloists; orchestra. CBS to KLZ.
10:45-11:30—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
10:45-11:15—Ernest Hutcheson, pianist. Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

'SLEEPING DRYS' URGED TO WAKE UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 19—Sounding a warning that the "sleeping drys will have to wake up," Mr. Ernest L. Converse, superintendent of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League, added that the "friends of prohibition cannot afford to let things drift," as many apparently are doing. If friends of prohibition want to hold the "gains in sobriety, and decency, which have been made under prohibition, they must get out and work for it," he said.

"Those who want to bring back legal liquor, in spite of the increased degradation and privation which would inevitably follow, are shouting and working and voting for it, unmindful of its effect on the children and in spite of what is well known as having happened in other years when liquor was legally to be had."

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "Skippy."
5:30 NBC, Dramatization.
5:45 Organist.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 News; announcements; monologue.
6:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Michael Ahearn, baritone; violinist.
8:00 NBC, Civic Concerts Service Program.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band; quartet; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Charlie Kerr's Orchestra from Philadelphia; Coon-Sanders' Orchestra from New York.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Sammy Watkins's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "America at Work."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:02 Antihoarding campaign; pianist.
6:15 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
6:45 "Just Willie."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters Trio."
7:30 "Gentlemen of the Press."
7:45 Talk, Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Barn Dance.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Concert orchestra; soloists.
10:15 "Musical Comedy Moments."
10:30 NBC, "Hollywood Nights."
10:45 Twenty Fingers of Harmony.
11:00 Announcements; sport reviews; news.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:30 Bradford Orchestra.
12:00 Organ and soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Musical Mirror; String ensemble; Ralph Nylund.
5:30 The Three Minute Men.
5:45 The Rhapsodizers; orchestra.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:15 Variety Revue.
6:30 "Big Brother's" Debating Society.
6:45 The Saturday Nighters; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:15 CBS, William Vincent Hall; "Manhattan Serenaders."
7:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, two-piano team.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Californians.
8:30 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
8:45 CBS, Vaughn De Leath.
9:00 Aleppo Temple Shriner's Band.
9:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:15 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Providence Biltmore Ensemble.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
9:55 Studio announcement; news.
7.15 Yankee String Ensemble.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro spirituals.
8:30 CBS, Frederick Landis.
8:45 Time; news; weather.
9:00 Indian legend; Carborundum Band.
9:30 CBS, "Scrappy" Lambert; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, musical program.
10:00 "BS, "Getting the News."
10:15 CBS, Columbia Public Affairs Institute; William Green, speaker.
10:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett.
11:00 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-316m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 "Beau Brummel of Song."
5:45 Bergeron Duo; violin, vocal.
6:00 Violin ensemble; soloist.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Truman Carew's Entertainers.
7:15 "Song Pictures"; Orrin White, tenor.
7:30 Studio program.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 20

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Morning worship from Old South Church.
12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO presentation.
1:30 Hawaiian Orchestra.
2:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
2:15 NBC, Pettis Orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern Mountain Sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Broadcast from Berlin.
4:30 NBC, Davey Tree Hour.
5:30 NBC, O. E. Circle; Lucrezia Bori, guest artist.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 "Radio Party."
10:15 NBC, "What Would You Do?"
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:00 a. m.—Paramount organ.
9:45 Safety Crusaders.
10:00 NBC, Mexican Typica Orchestra.
10:15 Rev. Donald Grey Barnhouse.
10:45 South Church (Congregational).
12:16 Principato Hawaiians.
12:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:00 NBC, Beatrice Herford, monologist; Mischa Levitski, pianist.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Unitarian Hour.
3:30 NBC, Swift Garden Party, George Meader, guest artist.
4:00 NBC, Cook's Travelogue.
4:15 Harry Michaels, pianist.
4:30 NBC, "Life Time Parade."
5:00 National Vesper Service.
5:30 Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchman.
7:00 Orchestra; vocal trio; piano duo; tenor.
7:15 NBC, "Frigidarians."
7:30 Three Bakers; orchestra.
8:00 Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; drama; music.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; orchestra.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 "Cactus Charlie."
11:30 Metropolitan organ.
12:00 NBC, William Stoess and Flying Dutchmen.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Mountain Top Hour.
9:00 "Bouquet of Memories," quartet.
9:30 Organ melodies.
10:00 Ralph Nylund, tenor; Grace Donahue, contralto; salon ensemble.
10:30 CBS, Community Center faculty recital.
11:00 Morning service from Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain."
12:30 National Ensemble.
3:00 CBS, "Eight Sons of Ell."
3:30 Political talk.
3:45 "The Dancesapators."
3:30 Moment Musicale; Ralph Nylund, tenor.
3:45 Studio programs.
3:00 Shepard Stores Musicalities.
8:30 Twilight Reveries.
8:45 Harlequin Ensemble.
6:00 Song recital with Edward Jardon.
6:15 "Front Page Headlines."
6:30 Pageant Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "The Seiberling Singers."
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
7:45 CBS, The Sylvanians.
8:00 CBS, The Pennzoil Parade; orchestra; "The Kings Jesters"; soloists.
8.30 Songs of Israel.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 Jack Denny's Orchestra; Belle Baker.
9:30 CBS, Count Felix von Luckner.
10:00 Jimmy Oriere's Orchestra.
10:30 The Fowers Brothers.
11:00 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:30 CBS, The Gauchos Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, California melodies.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

9:00 a. m.—CBS, Land o' Make Believe, Children's Playlet.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
10:30 Morning Service From Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 noon—CBS, string ensemble.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythmic melodies.
12:45 CBS, Street Singer.
1:00 CBS, Germany; opera, "Life on the Moon."
1:30 CBS, Orchestra; Mary Krakowsky of Chicago Civic Opera Company.
2:00 Salon ensemble; Helen Barr.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
3:15 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.
5:00 Eddie Welch's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 CBS, William Vincent Hall, "Beau Brummel of Song."
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 CBS, The Metropolitans, orchestra; male quartet.
8:45 Two-piano recital.
9:00 Russian orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Organ; Ralph Nylund, tenor.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, Variety show; Kit Kat Band.
10:30 CBS, International Revue.
10:45 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Madison Singers, mixed quartet.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Sonata recital.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; studia programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, "Quaker Man."
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Municipal Affairs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Modern Education.
4:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—String Ensemble.
4:45 p. m.—Organist, Francis J. Cronin.

HOME BUILDING SAID TO MAKE GOOD CITIZENS

Bank Women Hear Talk by Boston Member of Hoover Conference

The architect is advantageously situated to judge the views of the home owner and the building trades with which he deals, and those trades are undoubtedly the key to better conditions, Mr. Joseph D. Leland, a member of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, said yesterday.

In an address before the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women at the Hotel Statler, Mr. Leland said that the "architect knows actual costs and further knows all the items which should be included in the owner's budget to make his house complete and ready to live in."

"It is also true," the speaker said, "that when a man owns his home, he immediately becomes a good citizen and takes, perhaps for the first time, a personal interest in local affairs. The savings banks, therefore, by helping every man to own his home, play a great part in the welfare of our democracy."

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston, stressed the greater need for thift among the people of the nation. She related some of the lessons that the economic distress of the country has taught.

Miss Lucia M. Carney extended to the Massachusetts association the greetings of the Maine association, of which she is president. The Connecticut association was represented at the conference by Miss May Naterford of the Fairfield County Savings Bank, Norwalk, Conn.

Mr. George A. Kyle, assistant treasurer of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, speaking on "The Beauty of Freedom," read a number of excerpts from familiar writers.

Though his talk was in contrast to the financial advice given by former speakers, Mr. Kyle stressed the need for beauty in its relation to hard work. "Loyalty and devotion have a place in business," he said, "and there is beauty in both. There is beauty in the trained voice of a woman and there is a place for beauty in your relationship to those with whom you work."

REOPENING BANKS ORGANIZE

Organization was effected for the perfection of plans for the reopening of banks in the so-called Federal National Bank group at a meeting last night of the directors, depositors trust companies and national banks involved. It was announced at the meeting that the committee to forward reopening plans will be chosen and announced later.

Warehouse Decree Helps Wool Men

The temporary extension of the bonding period for goods in warehouses, invoked by President Hoover in a proclamation of "emergency" as a means of deferring compulsory movement and consequent payment of high tariff charges at this time, is being received in Boston with the strong approval of wool merchants and many other manufacturers.

Numerous importers and manufacturers now have stocks of commodities in bond which are nearing the end of the normal three-year period of bonding. Under ordinary conditions, these business interests would be compelled to pay duties which would work a severe hardship, but as a result of President Hoover's proclamation, the period is extended to four years.

Under the provisions of the tariff, dutiable goods may remain in bond subject to warehousing charges. At the end of the bonding period these goods must be withdrawn from bond or shipped abroad for disposal. If withdrawn, a proper duty must be payed on them. The President's action is justified under Section 318 of the Tariff Act. His participation followed a strongly representative petition.

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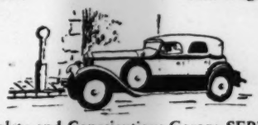
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

For World Trade Control

British Trade and Industry: Past and Future, by G. D. H. Cole. London: Macmillan. 16s. net.

THIS is the fullest, clearest and most convincing account of the economic situation of Great Britain that has appeared. Many commentators upon present troubles have laid a too exclusive stress upon post-war financial and commercial disturbances. Mr. Cole rightly begins his analysis by a brief outline history of the course of British trade from the eighteenth century onward. For only thus can the unique and essentially short-lived prosperity of British nineteenth-century capitalism be properly appraised. Even before the war the supremacy of the great British export industries had been successfully challenged, and, had no war occurred, the chief factors of a world depression, falling upon Great Britain with peculiar force, were clearly visible.

Mr. Cole's carefully tabulated account of the slump in the various countries and the various productive processes distinguishes the post-war injuries from the earlier conditions of economic disequilibrium. While giving due importance to the monetary troubles from a shortage and a maldistribution of gold, reducing the price level and restricting trade, he finds the chief financial malady not in a mere lack of purchasing power, but in a misuse of it. His most striking illustration is drawn from the slump in America, where high productivity had placed in the hands of the possessing and managerial classes such huge funds of savings that the legitimate demands of home industrial investment and of foreign lending could not dispose of them. Hence the debacle in stock exchange speculation, supported by inflated bank credits and the inevitable crash, with the resultant effect upon the financial system of all other countries. Mr. Cole regards America as the chief seat of instability. "Only an orderly progress of production and consumption in America is compatible with stability in the rest of the world" (p. 289).

The special weakness of Great Britain, of course, lies in the decline of its export trade, visible and invisible, and Mr. Cole's close investigation of the nature and course of this decline is a practical contribution toward recovery, if indeed complete recovery be possible. Exceedingly important is his argument exposing the fatuity of wage cutting, with its inevitable reduction of consumption. For Mr. Cole perceives that, behind the disequilibrium among the industries, due to misapplication of Capital and Labor, lies the disequilibrium between the increasing power of production (due to improved technique and organization, and recently extending to agriculture) and the slower increase in rate of world consumption. Wage cutting, restrictions upon imports, subsidies on exports, only worsen that maldistribution of incomes which checks consumption. The chief injury of a falling level of prices is that it increases the share of income going to the passive factors and the well-to-do classes.

Though by far the greatest part of his book is devoted to statistics and their interpretation, Mr. Cole derives therefrom a powerful support for certain positive policies of remedy and reconstruction. If Great Britain is to recover, or indeed survive, it can do so only by some contraction of its imports and some expansion of its exports. The former condition means a reformation of agriculture, not on arable lines, but on that of dairy produce, fruit, vegetables, etc. The latter condition means the improved technique and better organization of textile, metal and other staple export trades, with special reference to quality of goods, and the further development of new export trades, e. g., motors, electrical appliances and general engineering.

But these reforms cannot now be achieved by weakened private capital. The state must take a hand, as financier or guarantor of the necessary investment capital, with a controlling power in the application of new savings. The (British) Macmillan report shows how wasteful and perilous is the current unregulated finance of the City. But though state constructive policy, alike in finance and in industrial control, is indispensable, the fall of prices with its attendant slowing of industry cannot be treated on lines of material policy alone. International coöperation for regulation of credit, the rationing of raw materials, disarmament, organization of external markets for goods, services and investment, for raising wages and consuming power in the weaker classes of the advanced industrial countries and in the population of backward countries—this recognition that separate nations are not self-sufficing economic units is the prime condition of world recovery. However difficult the task may be of setting up the needed economic internationalism, it must be undertaken.

J. A. HOBSON.

A Girl Grows Up

The Getting of Wisdom, by Henry Handel Richardson. New York: Norton. $2.50.

THOSE who have never read a novel by Henry Handel Richardson will find "The Getting of Wisdom" an easy introduction to Miss Richardson's work. It is more limited in scope and simpler in style than the three long novels that make up the trilogy called "The Fortunes of Richard Mahoney," certainly much more so than the unwieldy but powerful "Maurice Guest." At times readers familiar with those novels would hardly recognize in "The Getting of Wisdom" the hand of the author, except for her treatment of the Australian background.

The subject of "The Getting of Wisdom" is life in a girls' boarding school. There is nothing new about that, except that this particular boarding school is in Melbourne, Australia, a locality not yet familiar in fiction, though a rapidly growing group of Australian writers are doing their best to make it so. The setting, however, is not the chief allurement of the book. It is the delineation of Laura, the sure execution of the portrait, and Laura herself that insinuate themselves into the reader's affection.

Laura, at 12, was sent from her mother's home in the country to attend the Ladies' College at Melbourne. She became one of the 55 boarders in this school for the daughters of Australia's best.

Laura had had wonderful dreams of what it was going to be like. Though her clothes were not quite right, she knew, still she would wear them with an elegance that would atone for their shortcomings. "Isn't she pretty?" she would hear someone whisper. "What black eyes!" "What lovely curls!" And what friendships she would form. One friendship in particular would be deep and lifelong. Thus Laura, as usual, wandered off into a world of make-believe.

Realities at the Ladies' College were obtrusive and Laura stubbed her toe on them often. The girls, true conformists, found her funny. Her clothes, her name—Laura Tweedle Rambotham—her collection of secondhand textbooks supplied by Godmother, her love of long words, her pictorial way of reciting history, all were a course of unconcealed merriment because they were different. It seemed to her that she would never make a friend.

She did make friends in time, but she was always flying high and landing with a thud. She was imaginative and could invent stories that made her companions clamor for more. Once she invented too liberally and involved an innocent, hard-working curate in her fabric of fiction. To the literally disposed faculty Laura's fictions were lies, and poor Laura had to endure the horrors of being "sent to Coventry." Since she was a complete little snob, though she was constitutionally unable to conform to the mass, she suffered bitterly in her ostracism. It was a long time before she reinstated herself in the respect of the school, a long, black period during which a sensitive reader becomes almost one with poor Laura.

Any woman who as a girl was in the slightest respect different from her companions, yet who has longed with all her heart to conform to the group pattern and be accepted, will yearn over this girl, so intense, so hopeful and so often disappointed, and in many ways so gifted. The getting of wisdom was difficult enough, and the getting of an understanding of the way to live with another people still more difficult.

The portrayal of the queer little mixture that was Laura is done with complete sympathy but no sentimentality. Miss Richardson almost never swerves from the viewpoint of Laura. Adult activities are seen with the puzzled yet often shrewd eyes of youth. A woman, reading the book, recalls her own baffled gropings in the uncharted wilderness of human intercourse.

F. H. A.

A Forgotten Patriot

John Hanson, Our First President, by Seymour Wemyss Smith, with a Preface by Hal F. Lee. New York: Brewer, Warren & Putnam. $2.

THAT the average American of the present day (and of a good many days past, for that matter) knows nothing of the subject of this study, is beyond doubt. That John Hanson was one of the most important figures in that galaxy of politicians, heroes and statesmen which the American Revolution produced is no less indubitable. For it was his leadership, in the sovereign State of Maryland, which won the vast western domain of the individual states for the Confederation which was later to become the United States. But—that he was "our first President" is not a fact, and to claim that exalted position for him, in the face of history, adds nothing to his honor.

Not that Mr. Smith is not entirely sincere in making that claim, nor that he is hesitant in declaring that all other biographers and historians have joined in a "conspiracy of silence" to rob his hero of his just deserts; but this attempt to prove that all biographers are out of step but Smith seems in doubtful taste, this year of the bicentennial of Washington's birth.

Hanson was not "our first President," for the simple reason that the present Government of the United States was not in existence during the year of what Mr. Smith would have us believe was Hanson's "Administration." Elected by the Congress in November of 1781, he was merely the presiding officer of a unicameral Congress, which recognized no division of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Government, and which was so lacking in authority (it could not impose federal taxes, since the right of taxation was reserved to the states) that it often became little more than a sort of debating club on a grand scale, while the states which sent delegates to it were practically autonomous, even to the extent of issuing their own currency, and frequently refusing to accept the paper money of other states in the so-called "Confederation."

Hanson was the "official rubber-stamp" of this body, signing its generally ineffectual decrees, but having no veto power, no authority over the army (which was on the point of open revolt during all of his short "presidency") or even a voice, so far as the Articles of Confederation went, at any rate, in the choice of the various secretaries who were the forerunners of our present-day Cabinet members.

Above all, it must be remembered that the Treaty of Peace was not finally signed until 1783, after Hanson's term of office as President of the Congress. The British dominated South Carolina and Georgia during most of his "Administration," and did not evacuate New York City until several years later; while all through the year which followed the surrender of Cornwallis and the beginning of the Confederation, it was Washington, and he alone, who kept the unpaid, half-starved army from treating the Congress as Cromwell's Roundheads had the Long Parliament, in the preceding century.

But, though Hanson has no real right to the title of "our First President," he was a very important figure in Revolutionary America. Although Carroll has been remembered and Hanson forgotten, it was the latter who was the real leader in Maryland, while his insistence upon the surrender of the land-claims of the individual states to the national Government, however vague that government was, cannot be too highly estimated, laying as it did the foundation of the United States which was to be.

A Glory Departed

Farmer's Glory, by A. G. Street. London: Faber & Faber. 7s. 6d. net.

HERE is the strange story of the decline and fall of the English farm during the first quarter of the present century. Mr. Street's father was a farmer before him and his story opens with the author's remembered childhood on a Wiltshire farm in the spacious days round about 1906-12. Farming was then a kind of benevolent autocracy: "a settled, certain, prosperous thing." One farmed according to inviolable laws—in Wiltshire it was the "four-course system" allied to a Hampshire Down flock. One's employees were more than mere employees—they did their duty by the soil "not for wages, not to please their employers, but because the land was a sacred thing to them and any neglect was deemed a sin"; and they had "a proper personal pride in their reputation as craftsmen."

Mr. Street has watched that sense of well-being depart; he has seen the farm become a factory — or worse. Farm hands have now a higher standard of living, a broader outlook on life, and a taste for amusements and interests outside farming; but he asks, are they happier? Looking back he cannot help admiring the days that were; and his description of those days, in the first part of his book, makes vivid reading. He does not sentimentalize the past: humor has saved him from that, and good sense, and a perspective won perhaps in two hard years of Canadian exile.

And here for once is a book which succeeds in capturing the authentic rustic. There is a description of a harvest supper which the best rural novelists would do well to study; and Granfer Goodridge ("Gone into the matter, 'ave 'ee?" he said to General Danvers when that gentleman attempted poultry farming on the old "drowner's" well-kenned meadows: "well, I an't gone into no matters. I don't need to. I do know, an' thee dussent") is a brief sketch worth many of the rural characters in novels.

To say that this first part of the book is the best, however, is by no means to disparage the "Canadian Interlude" which follows, or even the last part, called "The Waning of the Glory." To the practically minded, indeed, this last part, in which we get an account of the author's own activities as a farmer during the disillusioning years which have followed upon the war, may well prove the best reading.

Small Carlyle Pickings

Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle to Joseph Neuberg, edited by Townsend Scudder. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

DAINTILY produced, this little volume—hardly more than a brochure—will be of interest to those students of the Carlyles who are unwilling to do without a single ray of new light that may be cast upon their hero and heroine. Other readers may feel that the manuscripts of these letters, which came lately from private possession in Germany into the National Library in Edinburgh, might have been suffered with no great loss to remain unprinted. Neuberg was an intelligent German man of business who resided in Nottingham. For years he admired Carlyle from afair; and at length was so fortunate as to obtain an introduction to him in favorable circumstances. The friendship ripened. Neuberg, freed from mercantile cares, devoted himself to the Sage of Chelsea, acting as a sort of secretary or, as we should say, research assistant, and accompanying the historian on his two journeys to Germany in quest of material for the "Life of Frederick the Great." When not in close touch with the Carlyles he wrote to them, generally to Mrs. Carlyle, who appreciated his kindliness, his loyalty and his generosity while apparently finding him sometimes something of a bore. The full details of this relationship are displayed in Mr. Scudder's introduction to the slender sheaf of letters now published. They are, as the title indicates, all from Jane to Joseph, none from Joseph, and none to or from Thomas. They shed light upon small daily happenings in the Chelsea household and, since they flowed from Mrs. Carlyle's pen, none is without its tiny gleam of wit or at any rate its individuality. But they are really small pickings from the great heap of documents and reminiscences relating to the Carlyles.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Writers Must Live

WE DON'T remember what play it is, but there is a comedy in which A, speaking of B, says to C: "But he must live" . . . To which C retorts: "I don't see the necessity" . . . The B class includes many writers, all of whom agree with A . . . Hence, we suppose, the success of the popular magazines.

In view of the sales of "The Good Earth" (it is still among the first 10 on the latest best-seller list) you would not expect to find the name of Mrs. Pearl S. Buck in a table of contents with those of such popular writers of serials as Mr. Harold Bell Wright and Mr. Rupert Hughes . . . But perhaps she was persuaded that, especially in view of the Sino-situation, she ought to give the great public the benefit of her knowledge of the Chinese.

* * *

At all events, we were happpy to receive the other day from Miss Ruth Raphael this communication: "I know you've enough to do to keep up with the new books without bothering with serials in magazines but I did think—and hope—that you might want to comment on the first installment of the sequel to 'The Good Earth.' So I'm sending you the April Cosmopolitan under separate cover."

We have received the magazine, we have read the first installment and we can report that this installment has not left us with the letdown feeling which usually accompanies sequels . . . How it will hold up we can't say, but at present we're back in China and tremendously interested in Wang the Third.

* * *

All the same, we shall try to restrain our interest until the story is published in book form . . . At the risk of being ungracious to the most gracious of publicity agents, we confess we do not care for the guise in which this novel is now appearing . . . In the first place, it is accompanied by an "Introduction to the author" . . . No doubt this introduction, written by Mr. Alexander Woollcott, is very well done and very illuminating . . . What we object to is not Mr. Woollcott's introduction, which we have not read, but the fact that there is an introduction, and especially that it is captioned: "Millions know her magnificent epic novel; few know the unassuming woman herself" . . . An absurd statement . . . Anybody who has read "The Good Earth" knows all he is entitled to know about its author.

Next, we do not care for the illustrations . . . There is a picture of Mrs. Buck and her daughter in their Nanking home, and there are several illustrations of scenes in the story . . . Without reflection on the illustrator, all this detracts from imaginative enjoyment . . . Finally, after a few pages you must turn to the advertising section of this unwieldy publication and finish the installment in a conglomeration of motor-cars, breakfast foods, tooth paste and cosmetics . . . What price atmosphere here?

Nevertheless, you'll have to read "Sons," even if you too wait for the book . . . It will tell you much more about the Far East than you will learn from the report of the League of Nations Commission.

* * *

All of which, Miss Raphael doubtless will say, justifies a definition to be found in the Princeton University Press Almanac for March: "Critic: Person who finds it easy to say smart things about other people's hard work" . . . Or perhaps she will point rather to this one: "Reviewer: Person who hopes to be a critic" . . . Or: "Editor: A giant of minutiae" . . . But this Glossary of Publishing supplies us too with ammunition . . . Such as: "Advertising man: Person capable of thinking only in superlatives" . . . But unfortunately, this won't apply to Miss Raphael.

As for the qualifications of critics (or reviewers) two Englishwomen of our acquaintance have suggested that it is because we are not English that we failed to enjoy "Too True to be Good" . . . These ladies are charming and benevolent, but they are not very good critics' critics . . . To begin with, we were English, several hundred years ago, but we outgrew it . . . Even now we are more English than Mr. Shaw, who is boastfully Irish, and antipathetic to everything English . . . Then, we were for many years an ardent Shavian . . . And Mr. Shaw's latest play surely is no more English than his previous ones . . . Finally, though not English, we tend to be Anglophile . . . We prefer Punch to Life, Mr. A. P. Herbert to Mr. Christopher Morley and Mr. Constant Lambert to Mr. George Gershwin.

The Money Age

Chaos Is Come Again, by Claude Houghton. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

MR. CLAUDE HOUGHTON, like Sir Philip Gibbs, looks at the world and finds old ways doomed. There is this difference, that in "The Golden Years" Sir Philip described the change by telling how things used to be, whereas in "Chaos Is Come Again," Mr. Houghton tells what is now.

The opening chapters of "Chaos Is Come Again" are a little uncertain, as if the author had not quite decided what kind of novel he was

The Christian Science Monitor Photo
CLAUDE HOUGHTON

going to write. At first it sounds like a mystery story. Dexter, a youngish man who has spent several years as a tutor but has inherited a fortune, returns to his tutoring because he is bored without it. But he can afford to choose his situation. He wants to get in with "out-of-the-way people." That is the reason why he goes to Greystones to be with Sir Keith Petersley's youngest son Eric. The secret that broods over dilapidated Greystones, the mystery of Eric's mishap in his baby years, of Sir Keith's eccentric wife who lives by herself on the second floor, of Sir Keith's sudden change in his mode of life five years earlier—all these enigmas are overstressed in view of the fact that the author is not really writing a mystery story. He has only meant to delineate the Petersleys as a representative English family of rank, fallen from their serene estate into chaos.

In the years since the war the Petersleys have seen all their former activities become meaningless. The pursuits of the leisured class, their ideals, their standing in the community, their possessions have passed into the discard. A new age has emerged—the Money Age, which has made Greystones and all that it represents a mere relic.

All the Petersley efforts to accommodate themselves to the Money Age fail, but the author is unwilling to leave them and the world they stand for without some hope. For the father there seems to be nothing but to accept bankruptcy, both emotional and literal, but for some of the others who really understand that they have reached the end of all the old roads, there is a possibility that something new may be brought out of chaos. Mr. Houghton does not say what it is, but he hopes there is something.

The novel is a sincere arraignment of present day western competitive civilization. The style is uneven, sometimes effective, sometimes commonplace. The satire is often heavy handed, and the characters are more types than individuals. But there is no gainsaying the power of this presentation of the case of those who have been accustomed to a world ordered for their benefit and are now wandering in chaos.

Pueblo Culture

Givers of Life, by Emma Franklin Estabrook. Albuquerque, N. M.: University of New Mexico Press.

THIS book of 101 pages is intended "to be easily carried by students and travelers." It is concerned primarily with the culture of the Pueblo peoples of the American Southwest, and with the contributions which the American Indians have made to modern culture.

The author describes briefly the material culture of the eastern woodland tribes of North America, of the Plains Indians, and of the inhabitants of the Northwest coast. She points out the important part environment has played in influencing culture; giving as examples the birch-bark technique of the eastern Indians, the dependence of the Plains Indians on the buffalo, and the use of wood by the Indians of the Northwest coast.

Continuing, she concentrates on the Pueblo Indians, describing their methods of house building, of agriculture, and one of their religious ceremonies. The daily life of the Pueblo people is described in some detail, as are the practices of their magicians. In the last chapter a list is given of the important foodstuffs which the American Indians first developed; maize, potatoes, chocolate and others.

The book is written in a highly romantic vein, and the reader is never permitted to forget the æsthetic quality of the American Indian. Biblical and other Old World comparisons abound. As an introduction to the study of aboriginal America for persons previously lacking such knowledge, and as a means of inducing in the casual visitor to the Southwest a proper spirit of impersonal tolerance and an appreciation of the primitive, this volume is well fitted to accomplish its purpose. The professional anthropologist will object, however, to the apparent acceptance of Morgan's outmoded social theories and to the overemphasis of the influence of environment upon culture.

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German Romanticism

German Romanticism, by Oskar Walzel. Translated from the fifth German edition by Alma Elise Lussky. New York: Putnam. $3.50.

INTERPRETERS of the Romantic movement in Germany have tended, on the one hand, to give that phenomenon a largely imaginary and superficial unity, for the purpose of gaining a contrast with Classicism; or they have let themselves be so bewildered by the richness of Romanticism that they have failed to see any connection among its various parts. Professor Walzel of Bonn, one of the most distinguished of scholars in this field, has developed in his "German Romanticism" a point of view which is based on a careful synthesis of the Romantic philosophy from its manifold elements, and takes as its unifying point the Romantic organic conception of art and life.

The first half of the book, which treats Romantic philosophy and æsthetics, is a successful application of this theory. The older fashion of making classic and Romantic simple antitheses is not followed, and Professor Walzel's conclusions in regard to the first period of Romanticism—that its philosophy and æsthetics were rather a continuation of the Classicism of Goethe and Schiller than a reaction to it—agree with the opinions of Professor Silz of Harvard in his "Early German Romanticism."

Not until the later stages of Romantic theory, the periods in which Friedrich Schlegel expanded his concepts of "progressive universal poetry" and of Romantic irony, and the philosophers Schleiermacher and Schelling gave a new direction to the religious and æsthetic thought of the movement, did Romanticism become differentiated from Classicism; and even in those later days the German Romanticists continued to look up to Goethe the Classicist as the greatest of poets. Professor Walzel shows that, contrary to usual opinion, the Romantic code of ethics was strict; so that the transition from the individualism of the closing eighteenth century to the national collectivism of the Napoleonic wars is not surprising. Always the ideal of an organic whole, whether in individual or state, was retained by the Romanticists.

The difficulty of synthesizing Romantic literature is much greater than that of finding the common denominator in the philosophy, religion, ethics and æsthetics of the movement. The author attempts this synthesis in the second part of the book, but the literary works of the Romanticists are too diverse to be brought under one heading, even so elastic a one as "organic unity." Individual phases are, however, discussed ably; the chapters on "Romantic Satire" and "The Problem Drama and Novel" are particularly good.

This book will not serve for an easy introduction to the study of German Romanticism. Its author presupposes some acquaintance of the reader with German literature of the first half of the nineteenth century; and without that background, the work can hardly be read profitably. For serious students of German literature, however, few treatments of the Romantic movement will be more valuable.

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Fiction, Variously

The Black Boxer, by H. E. Bates. London: Pharos. 7s. 6d. net.
Miner, by F. C. Boden. London: Dent. 6s. net.
Three Fevers, by Leo Walmsley. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

EACH of these three writers has simplified his world, making sacrifices of scope so that he may be undistracted in the contemplation of his people and scene. The characters themselves are simplified. They are single-minded. They have few if any mental calculations. Their emotional responses are simple, full and clear, freed from any of the corrosions and diversions of the intellect. Mr. Bates and Mr. Boden especially, one feels, have unselfed themselves so that they may be, as it were, dyed with the tones natural to their subject. They are wedded in deep emotional harmony to it and there is no obtrusive author to discount.

This is tintrue of Mr. Bates only in the title piece of his new collection of short stories. Here the inharmony springs from the fact that Mr. Bates's gentle sympathy weakens a character who needs all his strength—I am not of course referring to physical strength—to hold the story together. The boxer is artistically soft; and one cannot write about boxers in the tone in which one writes about sad maidens going a-milking. But the remaining stories are superb in harmony of feeling, directness of narrative, vividness and beauty of presentation.

Three stand out. One, entitled "The Mower," describes unforgettably a hot June day in a hayfield where two men and a woman are cutting hay. Another, "The Hessian Prisoner," tells how an aged couple hire a German prisoner as a laborer on their farm; another slighter piece, subtler in its charac r drawing, shows two children engaged in a tiny drama of make-believe. Mr. Bates excels in these warm and gentle pastorals and in interpreting people who feel but cannot speak, who are helpless in their happiness or sorrow, like mutes in a dream. He comes forward as the intercessor. His talent has developed considerably, having successfully emerged from a preoccupation with the catastrophic and sordid, with which he was not adequately equipped to deal, for he lacks, among other things, humor. It is a danger that he takes his people rather solemnly—yet the danger is not felt in this collection, though it inevitably limits his range. His effects are always beautiful, restrained and simple:

"Everywhere was silence and the soft sound of the pony's feet in the hay and the droning of bees in the flowers among the uncut grass seemed to deepen the silence."

Mr. Boden, with equal freedom from strain, describes the life of a boy who at the age of 14 goes to work in a coal mine, until his first love affair wakes him to the recognition that he is trapped in an underground slavery more arduous and grim than most. It was a dangerous book to write, but Mr. Boden has notably triumphed over the temptation of giving his boy a sensibility so acute that his sense of the horrors of the miner's life would have been distorted. The boy is sensitive, but it is his normality which makes the book and gives it its impressive simple strength and conviction. "Miner" will make the reader uncomfortable. He will hesitate when he pokes the fire, he will think of miners' wages and owners' royalties. Yet whatever propaganda may be made out of the book it is entirely unsentimental and is subservient completely to its art. Its humanity, its freedom from tirade in describing tragic happenings, its beauty without embellishment, its limpid presentation of daily life in a miners' slum, make it a book of uncommon quality, slight as it is.

"Miner" is the book of a poet written out of experience that has been inwardly digested. "Three Fevers" is also obviously personal experience, but Mr. Walmsley is not a poet and has never been more than a good observer of his fishermen of the northeast English coast. If it is to be taken as a novel, his book is vitally limited because it knows only one emotion—excitement. Its plot is almost nonexistent. Its characters have that incapacity for development which inevitably stunts people drawn straight from the life; the author has not loosened them out by setting them free in his imagination. The dialogue is tedious and amateurish. But the book has one distinct merit. It really is a good, straightforward narrative of the excitements of the sea and of the waves or "fevers" of hope that sweep the men out to new ventures in spite of previous hardships and disappointments. "Three Fevers" is a good background to a novel that somehow has not been written.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

To the Man Who Knows Its Origin Every Word Presents a Picture

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Home Support for San Diego Art

By REGINALD POLAND
Director, Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego

WE HAVE heard the expressions: "If you want to sell your clams, you have to blow your own horn," "The Lord helps those who help themselves," and "Charity begins at home." We would change the word *charity* to *art*, for our purpose.

At present San Diego, Calif., is not only trying to produce greater art, but to make it known to more of its people, to have it go increasingly into San Diego's homes, and to have it remain there permanently. Several movements are on foot. When the Fine Arts Gallery, the municipal art museum, opened six years ago, one of its first acquisitions was "Rugged Grandeur," a California desert scene by Mr. Charles A. Fries, dean of San Diego artists. This was in line with the two main acquisition policies of the gallery: to develop a highly representative collection of late and contemporary American art, and to have another department devoted to Spanish art.

Among the surprisingly numerous additions to the California art department have come many through the large purchase-prize moneys given each year. Thus included, for example, is a vigorous and colorful interpretation of the San Felipe Valley, by Mr. Charles Reiffel, one of the founders of the Connecticut Silvermine colony, and represented in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, and also Mr. S. Cartaino Scarpitta's sculptured portrait of San Diego's venerable patron, Mrs. Ellen Browning Scripps. Mr. Scarpitta has a national standing for his subtle and plastic, sculptured portraiture. Now the gallery is planning a permanent California-art room.

Returns to Lay Members

Three years ago, a dozen painters and sculptors formed a society, Contemporary Artists of San Diego. They worked out a cooperative plan whereby, in exhibitions of their work, they would include an annual show from which lay members in their society could acquire examples as their permanent possessions.

For by paying $100 each two years, these lay members would be entitled automatically to own one of the exhibited works from each annual. It is a plan similar to that of the Chicago Galleries Association and the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York City. Everything in this annual collection is worth several times the $50 annual lay-membership fee. The following are the artist members of this San Diego Cooperative Society: Painters—Messrs. Leon D. Bonnet, Maurice Braun, Charles A. Fries, Everett Gee Jackson, Leslie W. Lee, Alfred R. Mitchell, Charles Reiffel, Otto H. Schneider, Elliot Torrey; Sculptors—Messrs. Donal Hord and James Tank Porter.

This society has been almost too successful during its three years! Its work has been so appreciated that it can scarcely supply all its lay members. For example, a sculpture by Mr. Donal Hord, which is perhaps quite as fine as his "Young Maize" figure that received the $500 Purchase Prize in this year's Southern California Annual at the San Diego Gallery, has gone for $50 each year. All the money from memberships has been placed in a fund to be used toward exhibitions of work at points far removed from San Diego. Under present conditions, however, we feel that Contemporary Artists are doing the right thing in dividing among themselves at least a part of this fund.

Every one of the artist members has an enviable record. At the moment there is a collection of their work in San Diego's gallery. This unification of the artists seems not to have detracted from their product; there are several new notes this year. Some of the artist members are doing better work than ever.

Another Loan Gallery

Some time ago it was proposed to have a lending gallery of pictures and sculptures in San Diego. The artist members of the Fine Arts Society known as the Art Guild, welcomed the scheme. Mr. Alfred R. Mitchell, a member of Contemporary Artists of San Diego, became chairman of a special committee to evolve ways and means. As a result, San Diego now has its circulating gallery of portable pictures and sculpture. Headquarters is in the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego. There one may see the art of San Diego's professional painters and sculptors, on view in a permanent room. If none of the exhibited ones satisfies, there are others in special racks, visible at a moment's notice. Members of the Fine Arts Society, which conducts the gallery, may take out borrowing memberships for $3 a year; other persons pay $6 a year. It is hoped that borrowers will buy, for the conditions are most favorable.

Let us see how the plan works. Mr. and Mrs. John Doe come to the gallery. Mrs. John Doe, being a member of the Fine Arts Society, can take out one of these Art Loan Club memberships without any trouble. Mr. John Doe has to "show us," however, for he is not a Fine Arts Society member. But being a public library book borrower and a member of a service club, he quickly "passes muster" for an Art Loan Club membership. He takes a fancy to Mr. Otto H. Schneider's picturesque painting of the gnarled Torrey pines against the calm Pacific. Mrs. Doe is not so certain. After comparing several works, she finally borrows Mr. James Tank Porter's sketch for a fountain figure. Mr. and Mrs. Doe depart happily, knowing that they have 1½ months to "size up" what they have taken. They may have them a month longer, if someone else has not put in a reserve for them. Mrs. Doe becomes so fond of the sculptured "Sprite" that she buys it, and plans to have it carried out to scale for her patio. This plan promises much. It has worked with interesting results in Dayton, Ohio, Philadelphia, Columbus, Ohio, and Chicago are other cities where you may borrow in this way.

These are two phases of San Diego's art life. A San Diego Art Guild exhibition has just gone on view in one of the city's department stores—Holzwasser's—at the invitation of Mr. C. S. Holzwasser. The store made much of that first day, giving it special advertisement. Art is finding a place in the everyday life of business and home, and permanently, in San Diego. That the city's shops are beginning to build up permanent art collections of original examples by San Diegans is one sign of a new attitude toward art.

The Passing Scene

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

NOVELTIES in art exhibitions become rarer and rarer, with half a hundred galleries in Manhattan going steadily over possible new presentations of familiar material. Yet Mr. Sidney Ross, theatrical producer and art patron, has hit upon a fresh and appropriate theme of "The Theater in Art" for his exhibition, to be held for the benefit of the Actor's Fund of America in a gallery he has donated for the purpose at 22 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York. Designs for stage settings and costumes have been excluded as too technical. Caricatures, but not portraits, will be shown from March 30 to April 17. Upward of 200 canvases will be exhibited, all inspired by some phase of the "amusement" field—stage, screen, circus, dance and opera. Some of the leading names in contemporary American art are included. Mr. Daniel Frohman will be honorary president of the exhibition.

The Annie Russell Theater

Miss Annie Russell is to emerge from retirement on March 29 to act the leading rôle of Browning's poetic drama, "In a Balcony," in a new theater named for her, erected on the campus of Rollins College at Winter Park, Fla. The theater was built from a fund of $100,000 given to the college by Mrs. Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia. Miss Russell is directing the production, including the scenic design and the lighting. "In a Balcony," which will have Mr. Rollo Peters and Miss Mary Hone in Miss Russell's support, will be given for three performances, to be followed by a presentation of "Romeo and Joliet," by the Rollins Workshop Players, under the direction of Miss Russell.

Mr. George DeForest Brush

Mr. Erwin S. Barrie, manager of the Grand Central Art Galleries, reports that from the recent exhibition there of paintings by Mr. George DeForest Brush he had sold 16 canvases, altogether, to the National Academy of Design, art museums and private collectors throughout the United States. Mr. Barrie adds that he has been selling pictures by American artists for 25 years and that this is the first time that he has sold as many as 16 oil paintings from a one-man show. He regards the incident as one of many recent reasons for encouragement, both for artists and for persons contemplating the purchase of works of art, as indicating an improving business trend.

More Art Honors

Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, founder of the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York, has received the gold medal of the American Art Dealers Association in recognition of her services toward the encouragement of American artists. It has just become generally known that for a decade or more past Mrs. Whitney has met the deficit of the Independent Show held annually in New York. Mr. Eugene Higgins was awarded the Shaw $1000 prize for his oil painting, "Over the Green Hills," at the recently opened annual Salmagundi Club show.

The Group Theater

The Group Theater of New York, which started its season under auspices of the Theater Guild, is now an independent producing organization, aiming to build up a subscription backing for its season at the Forty-eighth Street Theater, where it is now presenting a drama by Mr. Maxwell Anderson, "Night Over Taos." This play depicts New Mexico feudalism just before it gave way before the settlers from the East. Plays by M. Jules Romains and Messrs. Sidney Howard, Padraic Colum, Waldo Frank, Paul Green, Lynn Riggs and Mr. Anderson are under consideration for production.

Madrid in New York

Beginning April 1 at the New Yorker Theater, New York City, Maria Guerrero and Fernando Diaz de Mendoza, with their company from Madrid, are to begin a repertory engagement in dramas by the Brothers Quintero, Benavente, Echegaray Rivas, Zorilla and Lope de Vega. The company has recently completed eight weeks of performances in Porto Rico.

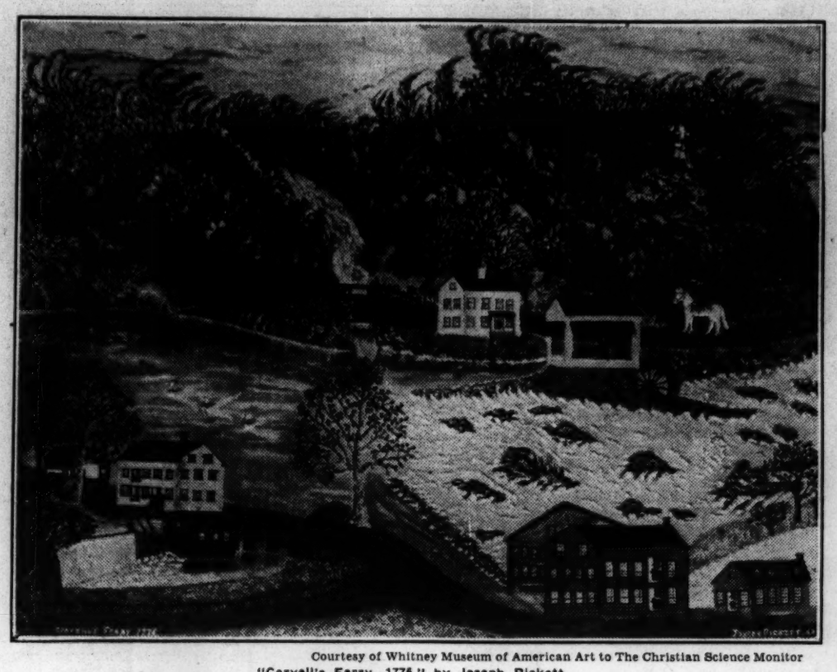
Film Notes

"Michael and Mary," a British picture recently described in London correspondence to this page, is being generally released throughout the United States and everywhere is finding a welcome as a good example of Mr. A. A. Milne's story-telling, and as a means of introducing to wide audiences the ingratiating acting of Mr. Herbert Marshall. Miss Edna Best and Mr. Ben Field, who have often appeared on the American stage, are in the cast.

"Heart of New York," a film version of a broadly humorous stage farce of last season, "Mendel, Inc.," has Mr. George Sidney and Miss Aline MacMahon in the cast in addition to Messrs. Joe Smith, Charles Smith and Miss Anna Appel of the original company. For those who care for East Side Jewish humors of the simplest sort this should prove entertaining.

Miss Edna May Oliver has, in "Ladies of the Jury," a new RKO film, the part Mrs. Fiske played in the stage version, that of a shrewd wealthy woman who, as a juror, upsets the procedure of a court trial with many comic irrevelancies, to the end that she discovers who committed the crime with which the defendant is unjustly charged. The cast includes Mr. Robert McWade, Mr. George Beranger and Miss Kate Price.

E. C. S.



Courtesy of Whitney Museum of American Art to The Christian Science Monitor
"Coryell's Ferry, 1776," by Joseph Pickett.

American Provincial Paintings

By E. C. SHERBURNE
New York

FOR the third showing of works in the permanent collection of the Whitney Museum of American Art, the upper floors of its building at 10 West Eighth Street, Manhattan, have been given over until March 30 to "An Exhibition of Provincial Paintings of the Nineteenth Century," supplemented by Audubon bird prints, colored lithographs by Currier & Ives and other publishers, and a group of Thomas Nast cartoons cut from Harper's Weekly during the seventies. The term "provincial" is used to define the "unsophisticated and idiomatic type of painting that grew up outside urban centers to meet the needs of a rustic and middle-class society." These paintings, mostly portraits, are not, strictly speaking, primitive, since they did not foreshadow any continuing school. In due course, as more and more American painters came into direct contact with the great traditions through European study, the provincial untutored artists gradually lost their occupation and that period of a purely native impulse came to an end.

Anonymous

So few of the producers of these 65 paintings and eight sculptures are known that visitors to the show will make jesting comment as to the versatility of Anonymous, in the years between 1807 and 1865. The small amount of data about these painters contains no reference to Rodelfo Tiriano, whose study of a young Negress is so knowing, so sure in its drawing and modeling, so pictorial in its setting of the dark head against its green background, that one is confident he must have had advantages in training that were unknown to the isolated producers of most of the surrounding pictures. Obviously skilled, too, was James Peale, whose still-life, "Fruits of Autumn," is not unworthy of the Chardin tradition.

By Samuel McIntyre, one of the best-known early architects of Salem, Mass., is a gilded eagle with arrows, among the sculpture, that will prove something for collectors of antiques to sigh over. Of historical interest is the decorative painting by an unknown hand, large and simple in design, of a potted cutting of Gorgonia pubescens, a flowering tree of the American South that is now supposed to have disappeared. There is a large still-life, resembling Peale's work, "Nature's Bounty," which contains a rather overwhelming quantity and variety of grapes, peaches, apples and other fruits. A glass bowl heaped with peaches is so fully realized that one at once fancies it to have been done by an uncommon talent who anticipated the modernists to the extent of including the inevitable knife and wrinkled table cloth.

Joseph Pickett

Perhaps the gayest item is a representation of "Coryell's Ferry," fabricated by Joseph Pickett of New Hope, Penna. Many months of patient, joyful work must have gone into this picture before this rural storekeeper decided it was finished and signed it, adding to his name, as if by afterthought, the word "artist." He had an inkling of the need of third-dimensional effect, but not knowing how to achieve it with unaided paint, built up the figures of a horse, huntsman, deer and ducks with gravel and shells, and modeling the foam of rapids by means of a sort of stucco. The trees are touched in with a happy feeling for decoration.

Mr. Pickett, like many another painter represented in this show, clearly had not had the benefit of researches in perspective that had been carried out some centuries earlier in Italy. One gentleman depicts memories of his youth with such difficulty when it came to representing a snowy hill that a boy and dog are apparently diving into space on their way down. This is not remarked in any way as fault-finding, but rather in admiration of the success these untutored men achieved in parts of their pictures in solving in some degree problems that long occupied whole schools of European painters before they were to find out from one another's experiments how to solve the vexed enigma of foreshortening in landscape and figure work.

The Head and Other Things

Apparently some of these portraitists sighed with relief when they got something of a likeness in the head. Quick shift was made of the rest of the figure, as a rule. A stock pose often served for several pictures. A man and wife could be painted sitting on the same red sofa, between the identical pair of curtains, and holding the same red book, he in the left hand, she in the right. Much was made of lace and jewelry; G. Martens in "Lady in Pale Blue" even attained to an effect of iridescent light on the fabric. Distinctly these self-taught men are not to be laughed at, though one may make a circuit of the galleries in a continual smile at their naïveté without failing, as the catalogue remarks, to appreciate "the candor, simplicity and considerable originality" of their art.

There seems no tendency at the Whitney Museum to take art solemnly, though every opportunity is given to these provincial painters to put in their best appearance. The pictures have been recently cleaned, and so hung that they favor each other. The curator, we fancy, lightened the task of arranging the exhibition by naming the untitled paintings by Anonymous, but doing it all with so light a touch that few may suspect a faintly satirical origin in such titles as "Gentleman Holding Red Book," "Lady With Curls," "Lady on Red Sofa," "Man on Red Sofa," "At the Window," "Out for a Stroll," "Lady With Lace Handkerchief" and "Gentleman Seated." One can almost detect at times the odor of old lavender.

New Plays in London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

PHOENIX THEATER — "Lovely Lady," a comedy with music, by Arthur Wimperis. Beginning Feb. 25, 1932; Duke of York's Theater—"The Iron Woman," by Frederick Jackson. Beginning Feb. 26, 1932; Vaudeville Theater — "Important People," by Wyndham Mallock. Beginning Feb. 29, 1932; Savoy Theater—"Paulette," a new musical play, by Stanley Brightman and Arthur Illingworth. Music by Harry Pepper. Beginning March 1, 1932.

The four plays at the head of this list are a miscellaneous collection, united only by the facts that they have been produced in London, and that none of them is likely to be remembered as one of the year's most striking successes. "Lovely Lady" was a farce with music, whose facetious humor was unable to compensate for the lack of a chorus. It ceased to receive the favors of the town after the fourth performance, its passing being regretted only for the zestful comedy of Mr. Edmund Gwenn and the graceful dancing of Miss Polly Walker, an American actress whose first appearance in London this unhappily was.

"The Iron Woman" is an old-fashioned melodrama; "Important People" a comedy of country house life, and "Paulette" a musical play of the conventional type.

"The Iron Woman" is in some ways a remarkable production. It is so crammed with stock situations, it is so bursting with clichés and has so magnificent a disregard for the dangers of bathos and anti-climax that it almost wins through. Lady Gaynes is obviously a distant relation of Mr. Barrett of Wimpole Street. She rules her family (as the author would say) with a rod of iron. She forces her daughter to marry a graceless young duke, when she is in love with a penniless author; she drives her eldest son to forgery by making him work in a factory he dislikes and (apparently) keeping him short of cash. Only her second son stands up to her, and in consequence he is disinherited, and the family is informed that his name is never to be mentioned again. Mr. Jackson, however, has not lived in the age of cinema for nothing. He knows that the very thing to soften a flinty heart like Lady Gaynes's is the sight of an infant. Accordingly, at the end of the third act the son of the outcast Robin is brought in, and the dawn of softer and better things mantles on the countenance of the "iron woman."

As Lady Gaynes, Miss May Chevalier, after 20 years' absence from the London stage, gives a sound performance, but she has not enough force of personality to sweep away the absurdities of the character. The other players have not much opportunity to distinguish themselves, but note should be taken of the amusing Duke of Mr. Ronald Ward.

Mr. Mallock's "Important People" presents an amiable and well-meaning couple who have an unfortunate habit of treading on each other's toes. The husband (Mr. Henry Edwards) wants to spend a quiet life in the country, pottering round the garden; the wife (Miss Marie Löhr) longs for a brighter and more exciting existence, and decides to put up for Parliament. Whereupon the husband, resolving that at all costs she must be beaten and kept at home, puts up himself as her opponent. At her election meetings she speaks witheringly of the laziness and lack of ambition of men; he counters at his meetings with caustic comments on women who neglect their family in order to gain notoriety in politics. She gets in by a narrow majority, is overthrown at one recount, but is found to have exactly divided the votes at a second. So all ends happily. (Why? Because it is 11:15 p. m. and "Important People" is a comedy.) Mr. Mallock has not really got enough jokes to fill out an evening's entertainment without an occasional feeling of boredom. But at times the fun is very good indeed; some much less amusing pieces have had very long runs.

Miss Löhr and Mr. Edwards as Margaret and Tony Westcot carry the play along splendidly. They have many delightful moments together. Mr. Edwards will be remembered for the excellent work he put in on the earliest British films. He should be seen on the London stage more frequently than he is.

"Paulette" is a fairly satisfactory entertainment, its songs are moderately tuneful, its settings are adequately pretty, its cast is reasonably good. Mr. Paul England sings pleasantly, Miss Ena Grossmith has a welcome vinegary humor, Miss Mireille Perry is astringently vital, and Mr. Peter Haddon has five minutes of glorious fun in the second act, in which he talks incessantly about something of the greatest significance without conveying to anyone on the stage or in the audience a single idea. But none of these players, admirable as they undoubtedly are, has that extra ounce of individuality that is needed to pull "Paulette" out of the rut of ordinary musical comedy. It would, by the way, have been greatly improved had Miss Grossmith's part been lengthened.

Oriental Art Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Ger.—On exhibition at the Stadelsche Kunstinstitut until the middle of May is the collection of Oriental art owned by Dr. Sarre, founder and director of the Islamic department of the Berlin Museum, who brought it together many years ago during his travels in Asia.

The collection contains Persian and Indian miniatures, Persian brush sketches for book illustrations, small animal figures, exquisitely carved in various materials by artists of different nations, and many early Assyric-Babylonian sigilli. Ornamented weapons and fragments of antique Persian and Chinese rugs complete the show.

British Water-Color Tradition

By FRANK RUTTER
London

IF THERE is one form of pictorial art which makes an irresistible appeal, not merely to the specialist and collector, but to the average Englishman, it is beyond all question the water-color drawing. Hardly any home in Great Britain is there, however humble, but contains some example of this charming and intimate art, even if the example be only by some amateur in the family circle. In these difficult times, when sales of oil paintings are infrequent, there still exists in London a reduced but steady demand for water colors.

Two recently opened exhibitions testify not only to this continued interest in water-color art, but also to the high accomplishment of contemporary workers, who are ably maintaining a great tradition which has lasted in England for some 200 years. By concentrating attention on draftsmanship, the Beaux Arts Gallery in Bruton Place has been able to arrange a remarkable exhibition which is a welcome change from the usual mixed show. To insist on a high standard of fine, clean drawing is to bring the type of work exhibited into close relation with the main stream of water-color tradition which since the beginning of the eighteenth century has always been one of the chief glories of the national school.

The Large Tradition

Despite the excursions of a Turner or a Brabazon into fantasies of color, the national tendency of the Englishman is always to regard a water color as a drawing tinted or enlivened with washes, rather than as a skillful assemblage of brilliant notes of color. Whether this truly national style has arisen from a regard for topographical values, or from a national disposition to see the picturesque in terms of line, it is the firm foundation of drawing which unites the practice of such early pioneers as Cozens and Paul Sandby to the work of such distinguished contemporaries as Mr. Muirhead Bone and Mr. D. Y. Cameron. Therefore, while this exhibition at the Beaux Arts Gallery is open to all the suggestions that are contained in modern pictorial developments, it still has the merit of being consistent with past practice in the use of water colors.

Mr. Muirhead Bone is represented by eight drawings of Spain and Norway, and is at his best when using color least, his "San Francisco, Cadiz," being the perfect type of all that is most characteristic of his art. Six water colors by Mr. D. Y. Cameron are views of Scottish hills, definite in their decorative design and graced by subtle hues that have some affinity with the soft coloring of a faded Japanese print. Mr. Francis Dodd shows six water colors of those suburban subjects he has made peculiarly his own. Mr. Russell Flint offers an equal number of precisely drawn and delicately colored views of Spain and Scotland.

Mr. Keith Henderson's Scottish subjects have a texture almost akin to pastel. Mr. Vernon Wethered draws in tone values rather than in line. Mr. Knighton Hammond is calligraphic in the brushwork of his Riviera views. But Mr. Claude Muncaster relies largely on line for his decorative designs of shipping subjects, while another young artist, Mr. Rex Whistler—who has already made a reputation as a decorator—has consciously returned to the style of the early English school. Indeed, this kinship with the early tradition is the unifying influence underlying the whole exhibition.

A wider view of water colors, both historically and technically, is taken in another exhibition at Messrs. Agnew's galleries in Old Bond Street. Here the visitor can contrast choice works by the "classics"—J. R. Cozens, Cotman, Turner, Girtin, David Cox, De Wint, etc.—with not only such modern masters as Bone, McBey, and Wilson Steer, but also with the work of such advanced members of the London group as Mr. Roger Fry, Mr. Duncan Grant and Mr. William Roberts.

Constant Qualities

Now on first sight some of the "modernist" works appear to have little in common with the neat, precise drawings of the early style; but the difference is more apparent than actual. The design is looser and bolder, there is a braver flourish of color, but usually the essential drawing is still there—only it is a ruder kind of drawing, done as it were with a blunt edge instead of with the fine point of a pencil or steel pen. Done with an aim to decorative effect, these modernist water colors must be viewed from a distance for their merit to be appreciated. Looked into closely, "A Thames Backwater" by Mr. B. Meninsky, for example, may appear a jumbled chaos of colored touches; but we have only to step back a reasonable distance to perceive that this apparent chaos resolves itself into a lovely pattern of land and water, eminently decorative and still essentially true to nature in its own bold, vigorous way. Similarly distance may be said to lend enchantment to Mr. R. O. Dunlop's "Upper Thames," and to the exhibits of Mr. Keith Baynes, Mr. R. V. Pitchford, Mr. Leon Underwood and others.

But even at Agnew's these more roughly hewn water colors are the exception rather than the rule, and fine, delicate draftsmanship distinguishes water colors so otherwise different in style as those of Mr. John and Mr. Paul Nash, Mr. C. M. Cere, Mr. W. W. Russell, Mr. Allan Cwynne-Jones and Mr. Job Nixon. In all these a more or less concealed network of delicate draftsmanship is the foundation on which even the most airy structures in water color are based.

Some make a fuller use of color than others, some are content with gossamer intimations of the thing seen, others strive to give a fuller statement of the scene before them; but whatever the aim none of them would carry much conviction to the spectator were not his art firmly rooted in disciplined draftsmanship. These two fascinating exhibitions enforce the never-to-be-forgotten lesson that while color may be an added glory, drawing and design are the primary essentials in the noblest examples of pictorial art.

Amusements

BOSTON

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Amusements

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The Professional Players in Association With Patterson McNutt Present
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GREATEST SINGING CHORUS EVER HEARD IN BOSTON
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100 ARTISTS 100
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Amusements

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80th Birthday Concert
Soloists with Orchestra
HUGO KORTSCHAK, Conductor
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VILMA BAZANT, American Violinist; LOUISE BERNHARDT, Contralto, Chicago Opera; HILGER TRIO, Austrian; VLADIMIR RESNIKOFF, Russian Violinist; ABY DULFER, Dutch Violinist.
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Louis DRENTWETT
BLIND PIANIST
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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Graener's 'Friedemann Bach'

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

ALBERT EMIL BRACHVOGEL'S novel, "Friedemann Bach," appeared about 70 years ago. It was translated into nearly every language and new editions are still being published. For a composer who is not too ambitious the novel contains some fine material for an opera. Historically, Brachvogel's story of the life and fortunes of Sebastian Bach's eldest son is certainly not beyond reproach, but his lively imagination has so embellished a disordered existence with highly colored romance and sentimentality that a skillful librettist should find plenty of material in it.

This task has been undertaken by Herr Rudolph Lothar—author of the text of D'Albert's "Tiefland"—who has presented the composer Herr Paul Graener with a book that is sure of a certain stage effect. Herr Lothar paid as little attention to historical facts as did Brachvogel, and in this case there was no necessity to do so. Friedemann Bach is made to live in the house of the Dresden organist Merberg, whose daughter Ulrike falls in love with him. Friedemann, however, at a ball given by Graf Brühl, becomes enamored of Antonie, the Count's daughter. Though his feelings are reciprocated by Antonie he has no hesitation in carrying on a light flirtation with her coquettish mother, the Gräfin. This is discovered by the Count through the machinations of Baron Sipmann, who is anxious to win Antonie for himself. When Friedemann begs for the hand of Antonie, the enraged Count orders him to be thrown into the prison of the fortress in Königstein. After two years' confinement Friedemann returns to the house of the former organist, whose successor Doles is now married to Ulrike. He had gained his freedom through Antonie at the price of her consent to a marriage with Baron Sipmann. The unsuspecting Friedemann, urged by his great longing for music, appears at the organ of the church at the moment of Antonie's wedding. On a sudden impulse Antonie rushes up to the organ and confesses her love for Friedemann, who falls into her arms.

Theatrically Effective

The external, theatrical effectiveness of the action cannot be denied, but the characterization and motivation are superficial. For instance, Friedmann's ready acceptance of the advances of the Countess immediately after the avowal of his love to Antonie is highly improbable. The same may be said of the coquetries of the Countess with a musician she hardly knows and who is far below her social status; also of the forced and melodramatic ending.

Perhaps it was precisely the exaggerated sentimentality that incited Graener in his composition. His music is comparatively at its best in the lyrical flow of sentiment, and there are a few charming ideas, even if they are without much point. The music lacks all individual feature, is hampered by too many styles, and characteristic expression often gives place to questionable harmonies. The work gains in outline when sustained by compositions of either Friedemann or Sebastian Bach—to which the song "Willst du dein Herz mir Schenken" naturally does not belong, the melody having been identified by Spitta as originating from Giovannini—it has, otherwise, very little stamina. The declamatory parts especially are devoid of all power of expression and the lyric element is not sufficiently in evidence. Though the music shows fine craftsmanship and much experience, it is often too thin and threadbare for operatic music. The dramatic is superseded by the decorative and one misses the sure grasp of the operatic composer. The first act was the most successful, with its closed forms and skillful construction. On the whole, the music is always sincere and replete with genuine and warm feeling.

The first performance in the Städtischen Opernhaus was under the direction of a newcomer, Herr Werner Ladwig, who was also responsible for the first performance of the work in Schwerin. He proved himself to be a conductor of great intellectual and technical capacity, with evocative power. Herr Otto Krauss's production showed much insight and was very skillfully carried out. The scenic arrangements by Herr Gustav Vargo were full of atmospheric charm, particularly in the last scene: the organ loft with the view of the church in perspective.

Hans Fidesser was well suited to the title rôle, acted with vitality and sang with a tenor voice of glowing quality. Gerhard Hüsch gave a masterly performance of Count Brühl, while Rosalind von Schirach was a fine Antonie. Elizabet Friedrich was vocally, a good Ulrike and Mafalda Salvatini a characteristic Countess. The work was a great success and after the second act, and at the end, there were ovations for composer and artists.

Orchestral Concerts

For the sixth Philharmonic concert Furtwängler placed between works by Mozart and Mahler Beethoven's "Leonore" Overtune No. 3 which, with its tremendous tension and monumental gradations, is one of his most individual achievements. Still more impressive was Mozart's Symphony in G minor. It is an enigmatical piece of music full of emotion which finds relief only in the joyous B major Trio, but even here the sweetness of the melody is tinged with melancholy. Furtwängler showed great sympathy with the music, particularly in the Finale.

Besides the Symphony one heard the aria for soprano, "L'amerò Sarò Costante" from Mozart's "Il Rè Pastore," which was sung beautifully and tenderly, though with not much depth, by Adelheid Arnhold. Nor as soloist in the Finale of Mahler's Fourth Symphony did she attain any great emotional expression. Furtwängler, however, brought out enchanting effects from the naïve yet profound movement.

At the Kroiloper, formerly the Staatsoper am Platz der Republik, three symphony concerts have been organized by Klemperer. At the first works by Bach and Bruckner were performed. First came Sebastian Bach's Overture in D major, with its exquisite Air. Klemperer also gave a fine performance of Bruckner's Eighth Symphony, a work which, in its wealth of musical emotion, makes great demands on the conductor. Klemperer felt the music so keenly that a sensitive listener could not but be deeply affected.

The second symphony concert led by Erich Kleiber at the Staatsoper unter den Linden opened with a Suite from the "Tafelmusik" by Georg Philip Telemann, a melodious, graceful and charmingly written work. In strong contrast was Beethoven's Second Symphony, which held a new world of expression and construction.

Kleiber then introduced "Passacaglia" for full orchestra and organ by Jaromir Weinberger, the composer of "Schwanda," a work he had already conducted in New York. It opens with loud and pompous fête-music, followed by a chorale full of rich harmonies; this introduces the actual Passacaglia which, curiously enough, is written in common time, it closes with a fugue. The work is more interesting in harmony and color than in thematic material. The influences of Reger, Wagner and Bruckner conflicted with one another, making the music quite unintelligible stylistically and giving a superficial effect.

A work with much more genuine content was "Music for Orchestra and Baritone Voice," Op. 60, by Ernst Toch. There is no question of "Lieder" with orchestra, for it is an instrumental work which, on two occasions, makes use of the voice to emphasize and clarify the emotional meaning. In this music the expression is clear, unalloyed and concentrated; its opening is reserved and on a small scale but it develops toward the end into intense emotional feeling that is very impressive. Through the finely constructed orchestral parts the tender melodic line of the voice is heard, introducing the words of Rilke's text; it is a genuine, deeply felt music, and Toch has written scarcely anything more beautiful. Kleiber's performance was notable for delicacy of color and intense emotional expression. The solo was sung by Hermann Schey with much feeling and a beautifully controlled voice.

Respighi's 'Mary in Egypt'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

TRIPTYCH for soloists, chorus and orchestra, "Mary in Egypt;" text by Signor Claudio Guastalla and music by Signor Ottorino Respighi; produced at a pension-fund concert of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, Mr. Joseph Urban supervising the stage, Mr. Respighi conducting; Carnegie Hall, New York, evening of March 16, 1932. The principal singers were Mme. Charlotte Boerner, soprano; Mr. Alfredo Tedesco, tenor, and Mr. Nelson Eddy, baritone. Singers in minor rôles were Miss Helen Gleason and Miss Myrtle Leonard. The chorus, off-stage, was under the direction of Mr. Giulio Setti.

Old Technical Questions

Old technical questions came up for answer, and familiar echoes, too, arose, when Respighi's "Mary in Egypt" was rehearsed at Carnegie Hall on the morning of March 16. Twice-solved problems lay before vocalists and instrumentalists, though the work under consideration was a novelty. Likewise, sounds from out the past greeted listeners, albeit the piece seemed unusual enough in form and was presumably meant to be original in matter. The song of the carpenter's saw, cutting the last mitre for the Gothic stage-set, was no more commonplace than any air in the cantata; and what the rehearsal adumbrated, the formal presentation in the evening verified. "Mary in Egypt" is the kind of music that keeps the art of tone alive while composers destined to stand for the present period and give it credit in after time, do the real job. It is music of background, music that wins academic honors, music that is brought out at festivals, music that takes the prize in competitions.

Mr. Respighi acts on behalf of Italy. We have composers who sustain, in the same way, the modern cause in America; for one, Mr. Aaron Copland, whose "Symphonic Ode" figured on a program that Dr. Serge Koussevitzky lately gave here with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Somebody must be driving the pen hard across ruled paper somewhere, while Mr. Respighi triumphs with his triptych and Mr. Copland enjoys applause for his ode; somebody who thinks in sonorities other than those of from 10 to 30 years ago. We may be reminded of a Puccini aria when we hear the soprano voice that speaks for Mary of Egypt, or we may be put in recollection of one of Respighi's own songs. It's all the same. That story has been told.

Tried Patterns

Oh, the tried patterns of notes for which we bestow upon composers our official rewards! And oh, those untried ones for which we drive them to neglect and obscurity! But let us not be too hard on ourselves because of our judgments. We know in our hearts we shall welcome the great artist when he comes in the authority of his ripened powers. Then, who knows? He may be Respighi for Italy, whether or not Copland for the United States. If Respighi for Italy, we shall have reason to thank the orchestra management for investing a trifling sum in timber, canvas and paint, for spending a few symbolic dollars on red cloth and brown, and for paying a small cutting and stitching bill at the dressmaker's shop, in the name of a symphonic little-theater experiment. We shall be glad that in the concert schedule was included a Respighi triduum, providing for three performances of "Mary in Egypt," along with a couple of non-dramatic works, the set of five transcription, "The Birds," and a triptych again, "Spring," "The Magi" and "Venus," after Botticelli; especially when we consider that it is all done under the sanction of the senior Philharmonic-Symphony conductor, Signor Arturo Toscanini.

W. P. T.

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

Characters in Mr. Carlos Chavez's New Ballet, "H. P.," Which Will Be Presented for the First Time Anywhere by the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, Under the Direction of Mr. Leopold Stokowski, at the Metropolitan Opera House, Philadelphia, March 31. The Designs for These Costumes and for the Settings of the Production Are by Mr. Diego Rivera.

Audible and Silent Music

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ENERGY and youth are provided for the drama largely through the ministrations of elderly personages, to take Metropolitan Opera performance of a French work on the evening of March 10 and of a German work on the afternoon of March 11 as reminder. Perennial charm seizes the stage by effort of long-cloaked old men, if we will let presentation of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" and of Wagner's "Siegfried" tell us anything after the event. Indispensable to the life and go of the pieces are white-whiskered, low-voiced Arkel in the one instance, and Wotan in the other; though we might hesitate to acknowledge it at the actual moment of seeing and hearing.

The artists who take the parts of hero and heroine understand this, we may be sure. For the more effectively soprano and tenor find themselves set off in contrast with bass or baritone, the better for their own portrayals; and strangely, they can get through triumphantly even when lacking in certain interpretative gifts and accomplishments, provided their associate who impersonates the ancient lord of the castle of the disguised ruler of Walhalla, as the case may be, possesses the fullest and most authentic schooling in the speech, song and action of his rôle.

Honors to the Basses

Give Mr. Leon Rothier, therefore, in "Pelléas et Mélisande" and Mr. Michael Bohnen in "Siegfried" the honors; Rothier, who, first and last, has worn all types of beards the Metropolitan make-up department knows about, and Bohnen, who has explored the deeps of opera melody as has scarcely anybody else in the company. Then, setting interpreters aside, shall we not, finally, be persuaded that the composers themselves attain their best mark when contriving a vocal passage in the F clef, together with instrumental support, decoration and illustration? Certainly Debussy causes us fresh surprise every time he introduces Arkel upon the scene, for the warmth of the recitative and for the glow and gleam of the accompaniment. Regarding Wagner, what is it that overjoys us, in spite of ourselves, throughout the long Wotan episodes but a special and unusual outpour of emotion from the music?

Themes and Color

Oh, such matters do not lightly take on explanation. More easily, we may talk of themes, as standing for this figure and that in the play, we may mention streaks of orchestral color as contributing to the garden picture of "Pelléas," or we may refer to a susurra of strings and pipes as heightening the forest illusion of "Siegfried." But after a certain period, themes become merely more tunes in our heads, colors become tricks that are seen through, and rustlings become technical devices easily imitated, or travestied, if we like on fiddle and whistle; while something in which the truth of the sound resides stays unaccounted for. Here, really, nothing we can say is much better than raw opinion; and what one listener thinks will as soon break down under examination as what another happens to think. Nevertheless, let us declare, if we wish—indeed, let us assert unhesitatingly—that Debussy searching for sound wherewith to invest the character of Arkel, surpasses Wagner, feeling out notes with which to represent his vision of Wotan. Let us even dare to call Debussy the greater, perhaps because the later, master. Let us, in any event, hold to it that he is the subtler workman in the materials, elusive to all but a few persons in a decade, of tone.

Not to take a sudden drop from the Debussyan and Wagnerian level, but rather to shift to ground off at the side, the best sort of tone we may maintain, is that which we do not hear but only imagine; or, the kind that Miss Doris Humphrey's so-called Concert Group used for dancing at the Guild Theater on the afternoon of March 13. Fanciful sound it was, proceeding from no physical source and making no impression of melody and harmony upon the ear. Yet it must have been music, else the performers would hardly have been able to keep together as they did, never failing to step out, turn around, drop down and rise up according to a precise plan of accent. "Water Study" was the title which the piece almost in stillness enacted bore on the program-leaflet; and if the noise attending it was only the swish of bare feet on the carpet, the rhythm of it was as marked as that of a divertissement of the Russian Ballet, done with complete orchestral assistance.

Other subjects the Concert Group set forth, with Miss Humphrey more or less in the center as soloist, to accompaniment of piano, music by Achron, Schmitt, and Rudhyar. Still others Miss Humphrey offered, having the rug all to herself, music by Brahms, Medtner, Malipiero, Griffes, and Weiss. The dance, very active here this winter, seems to be tending to shoeless renown somewhere, though nobody seems yet to have located the goal toward which the numerous young women, and not so small number of young men, in the venture are tending.

Liszt, Wagner and Goethe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO MARK the centennial of Goethe, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky ordained for the Boston Symphony concerts of March 18 and 19 a program which consisted of Wagner's "Faust-Overture" and Liszt's "Faust" Symphony.

Wagner's Overture is of interest chiefly for its forecasts of the later master of music-drama. Liszt's symphony is of interest for the same reason; but also for others. It would be difficult to overestimate the extent or the importance of Wagner's debt to Liszt. This debt included not only moral and material assistance, the influence of a great name in getting works performed and in spreading the Wagnerian gospel; it included also actual musical material and methods. In the "Faust" Symphony you may discover motifs of the "Ring" and even of "Parsifal." The generosity of Liszt was paralleled only by the ingratitude of Wagner.

It is true that Wagner did more with the material. But this "Faust" Symphony is surely the strongest evidence that can be adduced in support of the contention that Liszt is among the great composers not only historically, as a sort of artistic "angel" to Wagner, but actually by virtue of his own output. You may prefer Wagner's characterization of Faust to Liszt's, if only because it is so much shorter; you may grow restive under the bombast of the first movement of the symphony and the garrulousness of this and of the third. But you can hardly deny that Liszt has succeeded, with the simplest means, in establishing a mood in those preluding measures of the "Faust" section; that Mephistopheles's mocking is cleverer and more amusing than that of Strauss's critics; that there is dramatic value in the return of the Gretchen idea in the third movement, and that the concluding measures of the symphony are impressive, or, above all, that the tender love music of the second movement stands isolated and unapproached.

Is not Liszt's career a tragedy? He was so much more than a virtuoso of the piano; though his showmanship in this field perhaps contains the key to a weakness in his character. One of the most gift d originative artists in the history of music, he failed to bring his possibilities to full realization. Partly, perhaps, because of his generosity; he was always busy doing things for other people. But more, we feel, because he lacked two qualities—sincerity and taste. He could not resist the temptation to show off, to astonish, to take the easy way. This easy way led him astray from the path of his highest achievement.

Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra did themselves honor in thus doing honor to Goethe. It was keenness for the task, no doubt, that betrayed them here and there into raggedness. For on the whole, it would be difficult to imagine a more eloquent or virtuosic proclamation of Goethe's greatness. In the "Faust" Symphony, devoted and efficient assistance was rendered by a chorus from the Harvard Glee Club, Dr. A. T. Davison, conductor, and by Mr. Rulon Y. Robison, tenor. The success was conspicuous.

L. A. S.

Goethe and the Theater

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN CELEBRATION of the centenary of Goethe, the Aachen Players are presenting in Oxford and Cambridge, and at the Cambridge Theater, London, "Urfaust," the earliest version of "Faust," which was discovered as recently as 1887. These performances serve to remind us that in spite of Goethe's accomplishment as novelist, natural scientist and scholar—like Bacon, and with perhaps even more splendid justification, he took all knowledge for his province—his greatest achievement lies in the realm of drama.

Of drama, but unfortunately not of the theater. For "Faust" is in one respect comparable with Hardy's "Dynasts." In its fullest form it is essentially unsuited to stage presentation. This many judges cannot but regard as a defect. If an author is not to take advantage of the opportunity of having his work enriched and made more vivid by its interpretation by living actors, why should he hamper himself with all the difficulties, such as impossibility of direct narrative and description, which the dramatic form usually imposes? Lamb contended that "Lear" was more magnificent in an easy chair by the fireside than in the theater; but most people will continue to regard a play that cannot be acted satisfactorily in something of the same light as a violin that is made only to be looked at, or a feast that cannot be eaten.

The welcome that has been given to the Aachen Players shows that England is as ready today to acclaim the genius of Goethe as she was three-quarters of a century ago when Macaulay included him as one of the five greatest writers in the world. It is therefore, interesting to note that England can perhaps claim a share in the influences that went to the making of "Faust," his masterpiece. In the early versions of the legend of Faust, that character is invariably a despised, ignoble outcast. In Goethe's play he wins through to a final triumph. But it was not Goethe that originally saw in this wicked, cheating rogue the elements of grandeur. It was the Englishman Marlowe who gave this twist to the story, who first spoke in accents of majesty and poetry of the fall of Faust:

> Cut is the branch that might have grown full straight,
> And burned is Apollo's laurel-bough,
> That sometime grew within this learned man

Marlowe does not indeed end his play with the salvation of Faust, as Goethe does. But he is the first great writer who has handled the story to make Faust worth saving, so that, but for him, it is possible that Goethe's version of the legend would have been other than it is.

H. H.

New Films in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Lord Babs," a new Gainsborough production, illustrates the curious poverty of imagination which sometimes seems to affect writers of scenarios and plays. Like a play produced in London a few months ago, "Lord Babs" deals with a young man who is pestered by the attentions of a girl he ardently desires to escape. In the play the young man could think of no more plausible method of saving himself than pretending to be a thief. In the film the hero, disdaining such an ordinary procedure, decides to represent himself as a baby. Even though this young man is equipped with all the appealing charm of Mr. Bobby Howes, who plays the part as though he really enjoyed it, the spectacle of an adult cavorting in a perambulator leaves a good deal to be desired.

"Ebb Tide" and "Murder at Covent Garden" are British variants on the American gangster motif. They cannot be recommended, except that the former shows some characteristic shots of dockside life, and the latter's camera has caught a few excellent pictures of the famous market. But British producers are not happy with sensational films. Their direction lacks speed and drive, the only virtues that films of this type can display. Even when full of snap and sparkle, talkies like these are not to be approved. Dully directed, they are intolerable.

Another Play By Benito Mussolini

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—A new play, "Villa Franca," written jointly by Signors Benito Mussolini and Giovacchino Forzano, the dramatist, will shortly be produced in the Argentina Theater in Rome. The play was successfully produced in Milan last December, but Signor Mussolini's share in the construction of the drama was not disclosed, and only Signor Forzano's name appeared on the posters as the author. This was due to the Duce's desire not to influence the critics by announcing his share in the play, but now that the secret has been disclosed Signor Mussolini's name will figure on the posters when the play is given in Rome.

"Villa Franca" is a historical play in three acts. The principal characters are Napoleon III, Camillo Cavour, King Victor Emmanuel II, Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Empress Eugénie and Victor Emmanuel's daughter. The play deals with the diplomatic and military events which led to the political unification of Italy. The leading thought is that if a country desires to accomplish something, puts all its energy to achieve it and remains faithful to its ideals, it will triumph over all obstacles. In this play Signor Mussolini and his collaborator, through the figure of Cavour, the great Piedmontese statesman, express views on politics which are rather more of today than of the play's period.

The Duce wrote another play, "Campo di Maggio," in collaboration with Signor Forzano. It was produced in Budapest, Hungary, in June, 1931, under the title "The Hundred Days." This play has been recently given in Paris and is soon to be produced in New York, Berlin and London. It deals with Bonaparte's return from Elba.

In the Italian Mail and Tribune, a British weekly published in Florence, Signor Forzano describes how he helped Signor Mussolini with his play "Campo di Maggio." In July, 1929, Signor Forzano was received by the Duce who, after a brief talk on the drama in general, abruptly asked him if he had read the new books on Nalopeon. Signor Mussolini then added:

"While reading these books I thought of writing a play about Napoleon, with "Campo di Maggio" as the title. I have already jotted down some notes, which I will send you. I want you to read them and tell me what you think of them."

Next day Signor Forzano received the notes. They outlined the whole proposed play. Signor Mussolini (writes Forzano) had managed to seize upon the most tragic moment of Napoleon's life and incorporate it into an exact dramatic vision of the tragedy of not being understood by one's own contemporaries. "It showed the weary colossus, paralyzed by the miserable net of political machinations: a human and political tragedy of rare beauty. And all this arranged from the viewpoint of the theater and divided into acts and scenes with the skill of a professional dramatist."

Signor Mussolini's chief aim in writing this play is said to have been historical accuracy. Everything, including what Napoleon said, was taken from the historical records.

Mr. William Faversham, in association with the Warner Brothers film corporation, is to conduct a stock company at the Montclair Theater, Montclair, N. J., beginning March 28.

Visiting Conductors in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

FOR some time visits of conductors have been becoming more and more frequent in Paris. Now we have received a messenger from Greece—M. Dimitri Mitropoulos. This musician enjoys a considerable reputation in his country. One said immediately that it was deserved. M. Dimitri Mitropoulos is an organizer of the first order. He has an energetic and fiery temperament. His orchestral conducting is vigorous and demonstrative. Sometimes with the aid of his scepter, sometimes making use only of his bare hands held as though he would attack any player who should infringe his orders, he inspired and gave impetus to the Paris Symphony Orchestra which had been intrusted to his care.

Two of the pieces on his program did not bring us any particular revelations. The "Choral Prelude and Fugue" of Franck, orchestrated by Pierné, is not a significant work and the performance of the "Tragedy of Salomé" of Schmitt betrayed in the Hellenic conductor a "Mediterranean" conception of the melody which caused him rather indiscreetly to externalize and bring out the characteristic themes which, in Schmitt's thought, should be bathed in a denser, more rich and more highly colored orchestral texture.

A Bach Transcription

But the two first items, on the other hand, enabled M. Mitropoulos to dominate his public. Right at the start he presented an orchestral arrangement by himself of the "Fantaisie in G minor" of Bach. One knows that these "tours de force" shock certain austere musicologists. One cannot orchestrate a piano or organ work without arousing their indignant protest. This has often been the case with Chopin. It happened also with Bach when M. Leopold Stokowski made such a brilliant gramophone record of his transcription of the "Toccata and Fugue in D minor" which obtained a world-wide success. I find it difficult to associate myself with this severity, even when it is a matter of an interpretation as audacious as that offered us by the Greek conductor. He has not hesitated, indeed, to amplify and enlarge upon all Bach's rhythmical effects, and the Fugue, in particular, becomes a grandiose piece of incisive accents, a magnificent ballet of the fugal technique. But the effect is irresistible and the public, carried away by it, acclaimed Bach's masterpiece with sincere enthusiasm.

Frankly, should we deprive a classical composer of this admirable power of diffusion and is it not our duty to love all that can make him loved? For the Bach fugues in particular the question should not arise. Bach of necessity used the timbres imposed by the organ, but it is quite evident that there is no treason in replacing the pneumatic stops of the church instrument by living performers, even if they give more color, more vivacity and more bite to the picture.

Another tour de force of M. Mitropoulos's was to give a dazzling performance of the Third Concerto for piano and orchestra by Prokofieff, abandoning the conductor's platform and seating himself at the keyboard. He performed this work, which bristles with difficulties, with perfect ease and managed to maintain a contact with the orchestra that his text rendered especially necessary. The performance was magnificent in precision.

Slonimsky and Bartók

The Paris Symphony Orchestra has again been placed under the direction of M. Nicolas Slonimsky. Last year I had the opportunity to remark on the qualities of this conductor, who gave us two concerts of American music of singular audacity and exceptional interest. This year, M. Slonimsky also gave us some very curious works, but the Parisian public did not deign to put itself out to attend. And yet, at this concert there appeared a composer of rare worth—the Hungarian Béla Bartók—whose influence has been considerable upon all our advance guards.

From the point of view of composition, the originality of M. Bartók has consisted in inventing a new element of elocution. Until now, it was by melody, harmony or rhythm that one took hold of the listener's sensibility. But melody no longer matters, harmony has succeeded to counterpoint and polytonality. As to rhythm, it implies a gift of invention that is, alas, not often possessed by the boldest of our modern composers. Think, for instance, of the incredible rhythmical poverty of the works of Stravinsky's latest phase.

These were the conditions under which, very opportunely, came the discovery of M. Bartók, who has made an astonishing effect out of "accent." By opposing the ear and the thought by a rude shock dealt at an unexpected moment or denied at the instant one looks for it, a language of shocks, whose efficacy cannot be doubted, has been found. Stravinsky made much use of it in the "Sacre de Printemps." And his imitators have laid hold upon this process.

Without wishing to indulge in a detailed inquiry as to the rights of priority of M. Bartók, it seems to me that it is definitely to him one owes the first examples of this special vocabulary. In any case, in his Concerto he uses it with unprecedented refinement, as well as, in my opinion, quite exaggerated subdivisions of the bar. He seems constantly intent upon depriving us of the strong beat at the moment we expect its return. An analogous but not identical method to that of the writers of syncopated music. But syncopation, after all, designates the placing of the missed accent, while in Bartók nothing betrays its place.

At the Pasdeloup Concerts, let us point out the lively success obtained by a charming fantasy by D-E. Inghelbrecht written upon one of the old children's songs "La Legende du Grand Saint Nicholas." This traditional song is surrounded by an extremely brilliant and ingenious orchestral commentary. The composer stresses with irony or mischief all the actions of this little drama. This amusing work, sung by Madeleine Grey, was warmly received.

London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, who played the part of Edward Moulton-Barrett in the London production of the "Barretts of Wimpole Street," will shortly return to the West End stage as a tight-rope walker in a play adapted from the German drama, "Katerina Knie."

Miss Sybil Thorndike, who was the first London Saint Joan in Mr. Shaw's play of that name, is taking a large company on a world tour, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Australia, and Canada.

The British Board of Film Censors has decided to raise the standard of the films to which it grants certificates. It has decided that it is not so much the basic theme of a film that makes it suitable or unsuitable for exhibition, as the manner in which the theme is treated. Meanwhile, a committee set up a year ago by the London County Council to inquire into the effect of the cinema on children has come to the conclusion that educationally the effect is sound.

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Panel Heating—Coming Method?

Warming the Walls Instead of the Air

By WALLACE RAINGER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IMAGINE a room whose entire ceiling is of frosted glass, with evenly spaced lights above. In such a room, a soft even light would be diffused from the ceiling and reflected from the walls, so as to give practically shadowless illumination, which most of us would consider ideal lighting. If a mild even heat could similarly be diffused and reflected all over the occupants and furniture of each room so as to warm you wherever you went in the house, would not this seem, also, to approach the ideal?

The latter has been achieved with panel heating. This system, perfected by Messrs. Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd., of London, has been used for many years in England. It was said to be first introduced into the United States by Messrs. Jaros & Baum, consulting engineers, of New York City, who, collaborating with Messrs. Crittall, designed the heating system in the new British Embassy in Washington, D. C., and who have since designed other such systems.

Panel heating gains its results almost entirely from the utilization of radiant heat. Large flat coils of small-size pipe spaced close together and bent into multiple "S" forms, are located in the ceiling construction. They may be imbedded in the under side of a concrete floor slab, or they may form a part of a ceiling located below the floor construction; in this latter case the plaster is forcibly shoved through the lath up around the pipes. In either case the pipes form an integral part of the ceiling and are in actual contact with the plaster, which is thereby warmed so that it radiates heat directly to all objects in the room. The coils are generally located in the ceilings for the reason that the heat rays are more easily and evenly cast upon everything within the room. Under certain conditions, a location in tile or cement floors or in tiled or plastered walls, may be desirable; any type of construction which is not an insulator of heat, will serve.

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Through these coils, hot water at temperatures up to 135 degrees is circulated either by gravity or by means of a pump. The coils, being in actual contact with the plaster surfaces, warm them to an even temperature very near to that of the water in the pipes. The amount of heat radiated into any room is in proportion not only to the temperature of the heating medium, but also to the amount of heated surface giving off heat; the lower the temperature and the larger the surface, the more mild and even is the diffusion of heat. Many will wonder why expansion of the pipes does not crack the plaster; as a matter of fact, the low temperature limits this expansion to a very slight amount, readily absorbed in the construction. A plaster mix of soft consistency is used, and reinforced by scrim worked into the face of the finishing coat. This gives a slightly textured appearance to the plaster; it effectively prevents cracking.

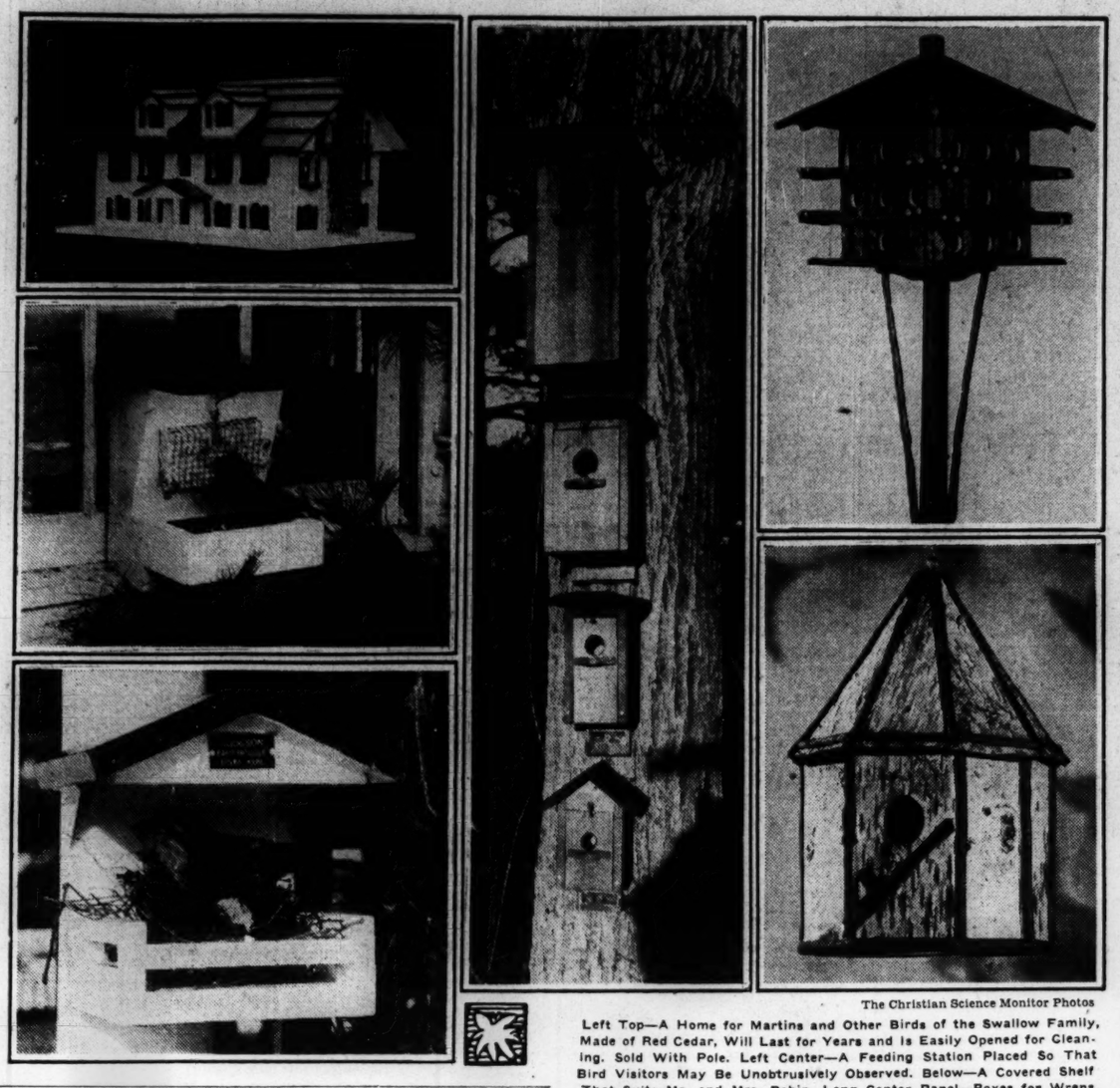
Notice that the air of the room has practically no part in warming the room, its occupants, and its contents; instead, the room air is warmed by contact with the objects in the room (already warmed by radiant heat). While contrary to all other present-day heating methods (in which the room air is first heated and then gives warmth to the persons and objects in the room), this effect is, nevertheless, a fact. Actual tests in panel-heated buildings in this country have shown that the utmost comfort is obtained at a room temperature of about 63 degrees. This results from the fact that the energy of the heating system was put into warming the occupants of the room, rather than into maintaining a large volume of space at a higher temperature. As an example—one may feel most comfortable walking or standing in the sunshine in cool outdoor air.

How It Works

Panel heating has certain advantages over any other type of heating system. There is absolutely no part of the heating system visible to the eye in the finished room; thus any scheme of decoration desired may be employed without being in any way upset by unsightly radiators or grilles. The heat is uniform in character, is evenly distributed over the whole room and is mild in quality. Dirt corners and pockets are eliminated. A more comfortable atmosphere is maintained, preventing the sense of dryness and stuffiness so prevalent in many of our "well-heated" rooms. Due to a higher percentage of moisture in the air, fine woodwork, paintings, and art objects tend to a better state of preservation. The advantages of a hot-water heating system are retained and, in addition (due to the lower temperature at which the rooms can actually be kept) a very material fuel saving can be made. As a matter of fact, the fuel consumption at the British Embassy during the first heating season indicated a saving of over 40 per cent as compared with a vacuum steam-heating system. A part of this saving can be attributed to the ease with which a hot-water heating system can be modulated to suit the weather.

A panel heating system contains the usual shut-off valves for each room, flow and return mains, etc. Standard makes of pipe, boilers, pumps, valves, insulating materials, etc., are used. Coal, oil, or gas may be used as fuel. All piping is welded and tested, eliminating any possibility of leaks. The supply main is located at the top of the building to act also as a means of relieving air from the system; if no attic space exists, this may call for some special provision on the part of your architect.

The cost of a panel-heating system is slightly more than for a high-grade steam-heating plant with concealed radiators and other present-day refinements. This should, however, be many times repaid over the life of a building by the saving in fuel. Many of the features of panel heating are covered by patents or patents pending.



The Christian Science Monitor Photos

Left Top—A Home for Martins and Other Birds of the Swallow Family, Made of Red Cedar, Will Last for Years and Is Easily Opened for Cleaning. Sold With Pole. Left Center—A Feeding Station Placed So That Bird Visitors May Be Unobtrusively Observed. Below—A Covered Shelf That Suits Mr. and Mrs. Robin. Long Center Panel—Boxes for Wrens, Chickadees, Flycatchers, Woodpeckers, Fleckers and Others. A Wooded Corner of the Garden Is Delightful for Such a Group. (All four photographs courtesy E. F. Hodgson Co.) Upper Right—Rustic Apartment House for Martins (courtesy Cedarcraft Mfg. Co.). Lower Right—Blue bird House (courtesy of John Wanamaker & Co.).

My Garden Hobby

Queen Anne, Md.

Dear Garden Friends:

What hobby is more interesting than a memory garden? You have not only the fragrant beauty that growing flowers give to the world, but also reminiscences of dear friends, happy associations and pleasant experiences. From early spring until late fall these floral messengers enrich our lives with pleasant memories.

Pulling weeds among daffodils, lemon lilies and iris I seem to hear them whisper, "Remember the happy visits and delicious dinners you enjoyed at Aunt Mary's?" The golden forsythia almost bursts into song as it tells of school days—for it was a gift of a musical school mate. The moon flowers came from College Hill, too. Memories of childhood days come as the narcissus, tulips and madonna lilies bloom.

Flowering almond, japonicas, gallardias and feverfew are reminders of a dear gracious old couple. Chrysanthemums, hollyhocks and goldenglow came from Grandma's garden. Our first little home had one bush, bridal wreath, and it seems as if home would not be complete without it.

Here and there we are reminded of pleasant trips and cross-country hikes. Wild yellow iris speak of a certain mountain hike in Virginia. Violets, jack-in-the-pulpits and laurel leave us at Conowingo Dam. There are coreopsis, Oriental poppies and lilies-of-the-valley from New Jersey. Coonberry bushes, wild tiger lilies, holly, spice and elderberry bushes, wild asters and many others whisper of native haunts.

Many others contribute to this beauty that graces a backyard which but a few years ago was a rubbish heap. (Mrs.) C. G. C.

* * *

London

Dear Garden Friends:

What a great addition to our paper these Hobby Columns are! I should like to tell you something of my hobby. We have a back garden about 40 feet long by 30 feet broad, facing southeast, and my aim is to plan it as much like a picture as possible, that is to say as regards blending of color and the grouping of forms.

Along three sides of the garden there are borders with an undulating edge of crazy paving. In these it is my plan to arrange a succession of bloom throughout the year. For instance, at intervals there are the early flowering shrubs such as Japanese Cherry, Crab Apple (Pyrus floribunda), Magnolia, etc., and beneath them are planted spring bulbs such as scillas, grape hyacinths and daffodils. Next come the Madonna lilies, Oriental poppies, lupins, delphiniums, hollyhocks, followed by heleniums, phloxes, michaelmas daisies and chrysanthemums. And even when these have done blooming the garden does not look too bare, for there is still the variegated foliage of the evergreens such as the silvery color of the lavender bushes, the dark glossy green of the rhododendrons and the brilliant red berries of the cotoneasters. In the center of the garden is a lawn with four old fruit trees, while a little to one side about halfway down the garden is a raised bird bath standing on an irregular patch of crazy paving, in between the stones of which grow dwarf plants such as saxifrage, sedums and thyme. It is around this center that the changing scenes are planned. (Mrs.) E. D.

* * *

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Friends:

My hobby includes all sorts of outdoor work. We have only a small cottage south of Seattle on the Pacific Highway and I always aim to make an outdoor picture of the house with trees, shrubs, flowers, in winter and summer. It keeps me occupied keeping up with the seasons. Winter is easiest, as I use on both sides of the front two Pyrcantha bushes, which reach to the roof with evergreen waxy leaves and the myriad red-orange berries from ground to top, and other grouped evergreens, flowering heather and pansy plants just waiting for Old Sol to warm them and they will fill up with blossoms, yucca plants in the tubs at both sides of the porch. All these make a fine setting for Christmas lights. The yellow jasmine is a vigorous bloomer all winter and brightens many a friend's home, as I give freely, to all, of its glorious blooms. Now, I am going to add the witch-hazel one of our contributors mentioned. Soon we will have lots of bulbs in bloom. Tulips have to be protected from moles and shrews, as the bulbs provide winter delicacies for their table.

I did not know the classification of the pointed nose, mouselike animal that dined on them until I read the article on "Shrews" in the Monitor. Shrews follow up the moles in their underground burrows and eat what the moles leave behind in the way of roots, but last summer I had a gorgeous time.

A neighbor and I took over a vacant piece of land between our houses and dug and delved enough to satisfy the happiest "dirt gardener." (Give the Better Homes and Gardens credit for this term). She planted the early flowers and I took over the late ones, and I am an advocate of the cultivating of the so-called common flowers, as they repay you thousandfold. They just seem so glad to be noticed that they outdo themselves in happiness and joy. Showing what a little love will do even to flowers and the neighbor's part of the plot was a marvel and later my pompon dahlias were large mounds of bloom four or five feet each way and the cosmos were as tall as I and somewhat wider, and zinnias and salvias bright red until early Christmas, snapdragon, petunias. Well, we had the plot full of blazing color and best of all I could give heaps and heaps of cut flowers away.

One year I tried petting sunflowers and folks would ask what kind of plant they were, they looked so tropical. I had the ones without the brown centers, chrysanthemum-like. We have also heaps of mums, but when it comes to vines and trees, well, I am just "daffy" about them. Now how I do like the uncommon kinds, but this does not go so well, as encouraging vines is somewhat like a bear hugging one. They smother out buildings, one might say, and so, sad to tell, they generally have to be cut down by the wagon load and in general discouraged by not watering and fertilizing, as they bloom and run in their joyous abandon too much. But I can always be starting cuttings to have plants to give to friends, as generally they look so fine everyone wants one.

Poplars and weeping willows grow into small trees by just putting the switches in the ground and in the third year Normandy poplars are reaching for the sky and the willows grow just as readily the other way.

We have lived here only 11 years and in that time some of the plantings of trees have had to be removed as they want to make it too shady.

Well, it's lots of fun, anyway. Some go to new homes and my best wishes go with them where they thrive as though never moved, and some to the woodpile.

(Mrs.) T. R. W.

* * *

Cliftonville, Eng.

Dear Editor:

Your note on the Hobby column of January 23 woke me with a start. I had been meaning to write for some time but had not realized that letters were really needed.

I think at the moment my Garden Hobby is the Hobby Column! It contains so many useful hints, and having lived mostly in London and having only lately acquired a garden, I need and appreciate every one of the letters.

In the center of our garden we have a round rockery, which I am trying to keep in bloom as long as possible. Starting in January are the winter aconites (which, by the way, if one only plants enough, make a wonderful winter show here), then come snowdrops in February, followed by crocus and other bulbs. After that the rock plants are in flower and we shall bed out the center with lobelia and nemesia. Nemesia are a great favorite, so many-colored and delicate-shaded, they bloom all summer through.

Arranged this way and with the rose garden surrounding we hope to have some flowers, at least, during the greater part of the year, and since there is a public footpath in front of the house we shall not be the only ones to enjoy them.

(Mrs.) K. E. B.

Rainbow Lupins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

Among the most popular hardy perennials and annuals in Danish gardens are lupins, and may now be had in the colors of the rainbow—carmine-red (Downer's delight); rose (Pink pearls); pale rose (Highlander); yellow-gold (Ada); gold (Sunshine); sky-blue with white tips (Countess of March); deep blue (King of the blues); deep violet (Happiness) and a chocolate brown known as chocolate soldier. All of these are suitable both for large and small gardens, but the lupin likes a fairly dry aspect.

The leaves of the lupins are very interesting to watch, for each plant has an individual way of going to sleep at night. In the daytime the leaves are spread out in the form of a horizontal star, but at night they either fall and form a hollow cone, with their bases upturned, or rise and the cone is inverted; the shorter leaves fall and the longer ones rise sometimes, forming a vertical star. The object being, as Mr. Darwin points out in his "Movements of Plants," to protect the surfaces of the leaves from radiation, and wetting with dew.

The lupin of the ancient Romans and Greeks was probably the white species Albus, which is still extensively cultivated in Italy, Sicily and other Mediterranean countries for forage, for "ploughing in" to enrich the soil. In addition, its flat round seeds were also used as an article of food, after being steeped in water to remove their bitterness. The blue and yellow varieties are also used for manuring farm crops.

Plants for Parkways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

A "PAINTED parkway" in brilliant orange is an accurate description of a certain parkway planted to gazanias (splendens). Contrasted against the velvety green of the lawn proper and a white house, the effect was striking. So plants for parkways may serve the double function of adding beauty to the home grounds and minimizing the task of caring for a lawn.

There are many low-growing plants that will carpet a parkway between sidewalk and curb and require far less time and attention than a lawn. Those which have the characteristics of desert plants especially will serve this purpose. The cactus pink with its purplish pink blossoms and fresh green foliage spreads rapidly over the ground. And the daisylike flowers with their yellow eyes, open and close with the sun. The gazania already mentioned has lemon as well as orange flowers with effective black markings. Another orange bloom that will act as a ground cover is thunbergia gibsonia. Still another yellow for carpeting is stone crop.

In pinkish purple flowers the moss verbena is a perennial with finely cut leaves, well known as one of the best plants for parkways. It may be said, also, that the flower has rather stiff little stems that makes it nice for picking and combining in other bouquets. But the regular verbena grown in borders and flower beds is excellent for parkways, too, for besides pink there is all the variety of white, red, purple, yellow and lavender to choose from. Verbenas are very hardy, easily slipped and in California will bloom almost the year around. They are also comparatively flat-growing flowers. Creeping phlox in either pink or white is another suggestion, while ivy geranium furnishes a vivid pink and has glossy green leaves. It grows about six inches tall. Trailing lantana is a profuse bloomer with rosy lilac flowers and spreads well the entire season. The mosquito vine (lopezia) has fine pink flowers and trailing foliage to completely carpet a parkway.

Petunias, while not exactly a "carpet," are charming flowers for parkways, because their variegated pink and lavender blossoms are such hardy bloomers. Other flowers that are seen in attractive parkways are dwarf nasturtiums, sweet alyssum, marigolds, escholtzias and pansies. They are, however, temporary flower beds, rather than a permanent parkway planting.

For blue, nothing is better than the blue periwinkle (Vinca minor). But iron plant, or veronica, is another blue that may be used.

Snow-in-summer is as dainty as it sounds, for it has silvery foliage with masses of fine white flowers that bloom in the spring. It is popular in rockeries, as well. Pachysandra is another white for a ground cover.

For most shady situations Helxine with its tiny green leaves spreads beautifully. But newer in southern California is Arenaria balerica. It grows only an inch or two high, but is not considered superior for furnishing a dense green mat in wholly shady locations.

Another strip of ground besides the parkway that it is often expedient to carpet with some of the plants mentioned above is the center strip in a driveway leading to a garage. Besides furnishing color, such flat planting is easier to care for than mowing such a narrow strip of lawn.

M. B.

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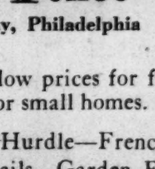

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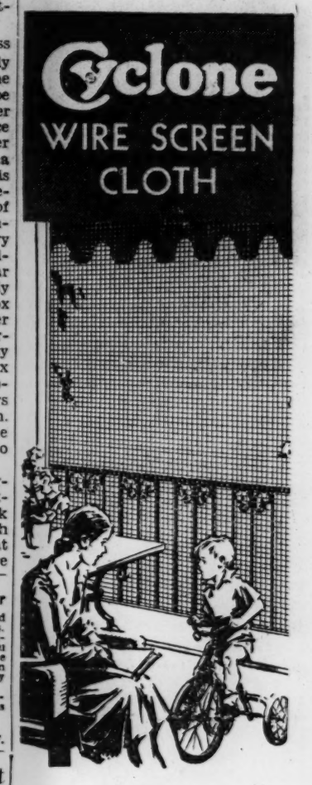

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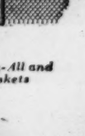

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

A LIVING ROOM THAT CARRIES A CONVINCING SENSE OF COMFORT AND HAPPY OCCUPANCY, THROUGH WISELY CHOSEN COLORS AND FURNISHINGS THAT DEPART BUT SLIGHTLY FROM THE SIMPLE DIGNITY OF TRADITIONAL EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FORMS

By Courtesy of W. & J. Sloane, Decorators, to The Christian Science Monitor

That the conditions which are often believed to hamper the arrangement of city homes may be made to produce an attractive interior of striking individuality is shown by the above views of the apartment of Mr. W. T. Fergus in Scarsdale, N. Y.

The living room, with its high arched ceiling, is reached by descending a few steps, seen at the left. Its walls are rough stucco in parchment color and are wholly without pictures or hangings. A heavy-pile carpet of garnet velvet covers the floor, the same color, with green, gold and blue appearing in the hand-blocked linen draperies which have a background of natural tone. The love seat is in gold embroidered damask, the easy chairs and the sofa in blue velvet. Garnet, blue and gold thus comprise the general color scheme, as viewed at the right.

The center picture gives a glimpse of the dining room, with its heavy-pile gold velvet carpet and draperies in green and silver damask. The Sheraton furniture is of mahogany, the chairs having green velvet seats. Hand-painted wall paper is a copy of an eighteenth-century design.

Collectors, Minor and Major

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THIS business of collecting one thing or another, which so many people are following, sometimes seems to their friends to be a habit that should be considered kindly rather than seriously. Harmless, although useless, is likely to be the estimate of the cool acquaintance who views the eagerly pursued hobby of another. Seeking and acquiring fire buckets or needlework samplers, old armor or scarabs, incunabula or old fabrics, cabinet work or silverware, often seem genial but unimportant pastimes.

While we thus hold in little esteem the activities of some people, we may consider as highly important the contents of museums where such things as have been mentioned, as well as paintings and sculpture, are liberally displayed. The educational value of this material, accessible always to the public, is immeasurable, and we have high respect for the institutions which house these treasures.

This attitude toward the institution, though different from the usual one toward the individual collector, might well include a sense of gratitude to certain persons whose belongings compose some of the chief attractions of these galleries. There is hardly a conspicuous museum which does not find as a vital portion of its material the accumulations of some collector. For many years and possibly at great expense his taste was exercised in assembling examples of one or more of the arts.

The collecting habit, which often leads boys to start acquiring postage stamps, appears later in a multitude of adult forms, achieving in its more intelligent fields important public service. One has only to notice the designations on museum exhibits or in the public libraries, to appreciate how great is the debt of the general ppublic to the collectors of the past.

In the Metropolitan Museum in New York are scores of articles of furniture brought together by Mr. Bolles. He began this activity many years ago, when such things were almost everywhere thought worthless and as such were being cast aside or destroyed. In counting as treasurable, objects that others discarded, he doubtless was considered as queer by some who knew of this activity. Now, those who have opportunity to see these remarkable relics of the seventeenth century joinery and later cabinetwork are profiting from the queerness. They realize that he had extraordinary foresight and good taste which present and coming generations have cause to respect.

In another field, the Oriental fabrics presented to the same institution by Mr. William Christian Paul illustrate the same inclinations. So do the princely donations of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and later that of Mr. Friedsam, to mention only typical cases among many donors there. The collection of Mr. Garvan has enriched Yale University, and indirectly other communities, and the recent bequest of Mr. Charles H. Tyler will provide the Boston Museum of Fine Arts with American furnishings of wide variety and highest character.

The collecting habit may seem trivial as it is pursued by those about us and by ourselves, but still it may contribute in a worth-while manner to the daily pleasure of coming generations as well as the present. Only a few people, especially favored with time, talent and funds, can bring together groups of fine things that will have museum quality. Many people, however, having less ability to judge and to possess, can still use what they have in ways that will gratify friends as well as themselves.

The specialized knowledge which is gained incidentally through the studious outfitting of even a simple home with eighteenth century furnishings, may naturally and easily provide mental stimulus for a family circle. Meantime, the members become temporary curators of valuable things, which might have been discarded or destroyed years before, but for the alertness and interest of the modest collector.

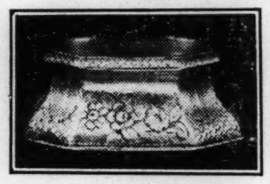
Silver Salts of England

By "COLLECTOR"

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

TRENCHER salts, despite the small size of most of them and their unpretentious appearance, are the eager quest of many collectors. The Prince of Wales has a set of four, made by the famous Pierre Platel, one of the French Huguenot craftsmen who found an asylum in London following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and lived in the "Pell Mell" (Pall Mall). The four are plain round specimens, with molded band made in 1717, in the reign of King George I, and engraved with the arms of



The Christian Science Monitor Photo

An early Georgian silver trencher salt was engraved in late Georgian time in the manner shown. It and a similar one cost an amateur collector in London about $15 for the two.

George II as Prince of Wales. They were acquired from the famous Cumberland Collection.

Platel's mark, "P. L.," is sometimes confused with that of another greater Huguenot goldsmith, Paul Lamerie.

Most of the trencher salts which find their way into the auction room today are small affairs with no covers, feet or stems. They rest squarely on the table, are octagonal in shape and were made in the reign of George I or George II. They are often little more than one inch in height and less than three inches across the base.

The Christian Science Monitor Photo

A characteristic standing salt of the time of Queen Elizabeth. It is silver, one foot in height, weighs nearly two pounds and was evidently designed less for use than for ceremonial ornament.

How Values Range

The average cost of a single specimen is from £15 to £25, £100 or more being sometimes asked for a set of four by the same maker in the same year. They were originally nearly always plain. If at some later period they were chased with flowers and foliage, however fine that work may be, it materially lessens their commercial value. A collector acquaintance not long ago acquired two trencher-salts of precisely the same size. An examination of their silver marks, however, showed that one had been made by Simon Jouet of Maiden-lane in 1737, and the other by R. and S. Hennell of Foster-lane in 1805. Probably the second one was made to match the first, both being then chased with lovely flowers, foliage and wheat-ear decoration.

The two cost only £3 at a London suburban curio shop and he is more than satisfied with his bargain. They have been provided with plain glass liners, which prevent the salt from damaging the insides of gilt or gold plating but do not conceal the bright gilding. They materially enhance the appearance of his dining table when brought out for use on special occasions.

The circular, triangular, and octagonal trencher salts which have survived to this day, date generally from the reign of King James I to the days of George II. After that, the boat-shaped or other saltcellars of conventional pattern with feet, took their place.

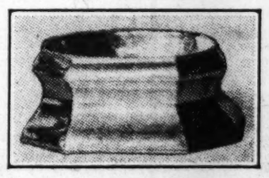
What the Name Means

Trencher salts owe their name to the fact that they were placed beside the trencher or plate. Thus are they distinguished from their predecessors, the large, so-called "standing" saltcellars, which were provided with covers.

These standing salts of the Middle Ages or Tudor times are sometimes a foot or more in height and weigh several pounds, bearing no resemblance either to the modern saltcellar or the trencher salt. They are relics of the days when they marked the rank of the diners, guests of distinction sitting between the standing salt and the head of the table, while dependents and inferior guests were "below the salt." More democratic standards and thought abolished them completely. Their shapes are of an almost bewildering variety, dogs, dragons, lions, "oilfaunts," huntsmen, bells, hourglasses and other objects being all represented.

Jewels were often freely employed in the decoration. An inventory of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, records the following in 1527:

Item; a salte of gold with a blak dragon and V (5) perles on the bak, and upon the fote iij (3) course saphirs, . . . xxiij (23) course garnisshing perles, and upon the cover of the same salt vij (7) saphirs or glasses . . . and xxxij (32) garnishing perles,



The Christian Science Monitor Photo

Octagonal silver trencher salts of early Georgian times were usually plain without decorations. They now cost from $75 to $125 each.

upon the knoppe a white rose with rubyes . . . weing xxv ons. di."

Some Were Set With Jewels

The existence of trencher-salts, even in those days, is indicated by the reference in the same inventory to "a little salt of birrall (beryl?) the cover and fote well garnisshed with gold stones and perles . . . with a ruby upon the cover, . . . weing vj ons." A little book, published in 1500, in the far-off days of King Henry VII, and quaintly entitled "Ffor to Serve a Lord," thus describes how the chief salt-cellar should be placed.

"Then here—upon the boteler or panter shall bring forthe his pryncipall salte . . . he shall set the saler in the myddys of the tabull accordying to the place where the principall sovereign shall sette thenne the seconde salte att the lower ende then salte selers shall be sette uppon the syde-tablys."

One of the most remarkable of all the tall standing-salts—the only example of its kind—is the Eddystone Lighthouse salt, 17 inches high. It was made in Plymouth about 1698, and is an exact model, even to the winding outside staircase, of the original Eddystone lighthouse which was swept away during a storm in November, 1703.

Glass Painting Revived

ECONOMIC pressure often has been the compelling incentive to the adoption of new methods and expressions. This is true in the world of art as it is in the world of industry. A Massachusetts artist, designer of cretonnes and other fabrics, found a rapidly declining market for his work, due to recent business conditions. So he began to experiment in painting on glass in the manner of those whose work is sometimes seen in old homes and in antique shops. These early painters had never attained fame and the method had long since been considered archaic. While employing the same mediums as of old—that is, glass, colors and tinsel—he gave it a new air by avoiding former crudity and substituting more carefully designed motifs and fine execution.

As his subject had been largely flowered and figured patterns, such as are required for textile printing, he retained similar motifs in most of his pictures. The isolation of a repeated pattern may add greatly to our impression of its character and distinction. This is rather forcibly illustrated in the glass painting of this artist, Mr. Edgar Curtis. In many instances he has taken a single spray of flowers such as one might find on any piece of good cretonne and used it as a motif in his glass picture, backing it with tinsel at various points to produce highlights.

Old-Time Technique—Modern Manner

A contemporary touch is given to these pictures by black backgrounds for single motifs. The effect of brilliant colors, backed with glistening metal, the whole standing out in relief from a black background, is strikingly attractive. As color accents in a hall, or in a dark corner of a room, they are especially effective.

In working on the reverse side of glass as Mr. Curtis does, the technique is quite different from painting on canvas, where color is superimposed. His method is to outline his picture or design on brown paper, place the plain glass face down on the design, and from this point build up the picture on the back of the glass. The gold or silver tinsel is put on last and shows only through the stippled color, which is the method he uses to get the effect of color on the tinsel.

A recent exhibit of his work at Peabody, Mass., resulted in a large degree of appreciation from lovers of the artistic and unusual, which expressed itself in many purchases of exhibited pieces and orders for others.

Mirror Painting Also

From this experiment Mr. Curtis began to experiment in mirror painting—that is, painting on the mirror glass—a form of painting which was much favored in the Louis periods. This type of mirror decoration is, of course, only effective when executed with the utmost delicacy.

He placed near the top of one mirror frame a surface line, producing an effect that all below the line was water. In this water field he painted delicately, little fishes and a few sprays of marine flowers and weed.

In both these expressions no really new discovery has been made. The artist has taken what was more or less a crude and neglected decorative idea and has given it a new form, placing it on the plane of legitimate artistic expression in the decorative realm.

Modern Tiles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE selection of tiles for a home there are certain considerations that should be remembered. The size and function of the room must be taken into account, in small areas the ceramic mosaic being preferable, since it increases the illusion of space. Borders are not advisable in the small room, for they appear to cut down the size. For opposite effects in very large areas, the 9 and 12-inch units are used.

The choice of color, too, is important, lighter shades suggesting larger areas. The color plan involves two factors, the design of the tiled area itself and the relation of this area to the rest of the room. Strong tones over a large area are to be avoided for they tend to draw too much attention to the walls or floor. However, for the purpose of articulating a design, bright colored tiles or painted ones may be inserted over a given area. Sometimes raised or incised tiles are employed for decorative effects. One type has crudely shaped figures suggestive of Mayan art, which are adapted to floor ornament. The surface being either glazed or unglazed, it is effective to combine the two textures in one shade. One of the raised types has a fluted surface, which is especially suited to walls.

Design is sometimes achieved through the use of painted tiles, each unit contributing part of the picture. This method is used in wall panels, fountains and fireplaces. Most often the design utilizes geometric patterns, simple or intricate, using the varied shapes and sizes of tiles in related colors with contrasts or trimmings of single units.

For bathroom walls the more delicate shades are used. Soft natural colors are followed as closely as possible and we find seagreen, primrose, heliotrope, azure, orchid and rose. They are set off by narrow bands or broad borders of deeper or contrasting colors.

At an early season exhibit of industrial arts there was an interesting display of wall tiles made with a simple incised design. These are called planatiles and have motifs such as a leaf, wave, ripple or spray, a slight shadow being caused by the incised lines. A wall faced with these tiles, or even alternating them with plain units, achieves rhythm in its design and makes a pleasing and subtle decoration.

The faience tile of a dark bisque is much harder than the customary wall type. It takes a richer color, the glaze being applied by hand. Through the process of firing the color emerges with slight variations which produce one of the beauties of this class of tiles, which aim to harmonize rather than to match in tone.

C. A. H.

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Battleship into Garden Seat

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Then there are the very attractive tables and chairs of metal painted lettuce green, and another effective design in wood and wrought iron copied by Belmaison from originals at Armenonville—also painted in this charming color. And dark green reed lounging chairs with white oilcloth cushions, and graceful willow armchairs, sofas and chaises longues with curving backs.

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EDUCATIONAL

When Children Like Poetry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TEACHER who had always liked poetry met with great disappointment when she entered the teaching profession and came to the teaching of poetry appreciation. She realized that the children not only did not appreciate poetry, but also actively disliked it in too many cases. These children were between the ages of eight and nine years and she felt that surely they should be responsive to many of the beauties of picture and rhythm that the field of poetry presented. As she progressed with the class she felt that they did come to enjoy the poetry period, but there never was an expectant anticipation. She had honestly to admit that she never felt that the children would of their own volition choose a book of poetry from a library shelf. The same feeling persisted through several terms. Although there would be a gradual improvement in the attitude toward poetry, the teacher never felt that the children really wanted it.

Many modern poems were then introduced and somewhat enjoyed. It was soon realized that the fault lay not with the subject matter, but with the manner of presenting it. Accordingly music was introduced with many of the poems and also as many of the best pictures as could possibly be correlated. Still the vital and genuine interest was lacking.

Not long ago this teacher read two volumes written by Hughes Mearns, one entitled "Creative Youth," the other "Creative Power." To that author and his books she gratefully acknowledges the uncovering of the trouble. In her methods it had never occurred to this teacher to let the children create poems of their own. The word let is stressed because she had tried to teach them to write poems. She had found, however, that she got back miserable little facsimiles of her own limited ideas and she had given up in despair. Let the children create poems of their own! What a revelation!

The teacher and the class talked together about the wealth of their own experiences and the worth of them. They discovered that they, too, had worth-while thoughts and that poetry is not a matter of rhyming but of the beauty it portrays. They knew the twenty-third Psalm and after they recited it one day the teacher remarked,

"Isn't that beautiful poetry?"

"Poetry?" they echoed, "it doesn't rhyme!"

"Yes," came the quiet rejoinder, "poetry. 'The Lord is my shepherd. I shall not want.'—Poetry. 'He maketh me to lie down in green pastures'—"and they finished the Psalm together, hearing new beauty and awakened to new understanding.

They Began to Like It

From then on the love for poetry became a real thing. The "poetry drawer" was given to the class and papers began to find their way there. To describe the teacher's feelings as again and again she came across beauty in the poems of these children may best be described by two words, humility and joy. Humility, because she had thought that she could teach these children to write poetry; joy, to know that at last she had found the way to let this beauty be seen and felt and loved.

The surprising thing was that the expressions were by no means limited to the girls nor to the better students. The following came from one of the biggest boys in the room. He was a splendid athlete and one who had come from another school with a long record of poor behavior:

At evening when I lie in bed
I look out of the window side.
I see the stars and think of the moon
For she is the mother of all the stars.

No one could improve the complete naturalness of the expression. There is absolute truth and accuracy in the line. "I look out of the window side." One sees immediately the child's room with its one window and the bed placed against the wall yet facing the one window. Where else does the normal child's gaze turn but away from the blank wall to the window and the sky beyond? He sees the stars and thinks of the moon—why not?—she is to him "the mother of all the stars."

Another little boy disclosed a great love for the sea, as witness his expressions:

The water dashes against the rocks very angrily
And tries to break them so it can be free.
But the rocks will not give up for they are sturdy and strong.
Neither will the water give up for it may succeed some day.

Oh, I wish I were on a boat
Sailing far out.
It is a dangerous life on stormy nights
When the winds blow hard,
Yet it is such a wonderful thing
I am not afraid of it.

From a little girl came this picture of autumn:

The water runs quickly down the stream,
The leaves of the tree fall down and make little boats.
They might sail to a river.
I don't know—
They might drift to one side.
I don't know.

What a picture of a heavy load do we find here and what a deeper sympathy must lie beneath the expression:

The old wagon groans
When it is piled high
Full of heavy boxes,
But oh what a sigh
When the journey is done!

Learned to Judge

Of course, there were many poems that were poor and worth almost nothing, but through these poorer expressions the children's discrimination was sharpened and they learned to judge somewhat for themselves.

Toward the end of the term this class was scribbling poems on bits of paper during spare moments, and the poetry drawer had risen to a place of esteem and a delight. As promotion drew near, the teacher culled the best of the five months' work and compiled them into a little book, calling it, "Our Own Silver Pennies." Each child received one of these little books bound in blue paper with an orange inset bearing the title. The sparkling eyes and the delighted thank you's assured the teacher that she had not misjudged.

This account is not presented as an example of what the teacher can do, but of what the teacher can let happen. Neither are these poems offered as expressions of infant genius or child prodigies, nor do we hope that the writers will be poets when they grow up. These are normal children—not a picked or selected group.

This experience is offered as an encouragement to all those who may be still seeking to find the beauty which they know lies hidden somewhere and as a plea to those who doubt its existence.

"Put the love of poetry
Into the heart of a child?
Nay,—let it stay there
Growing wild."

M. J. S.

Indoor Gardening For Little Children

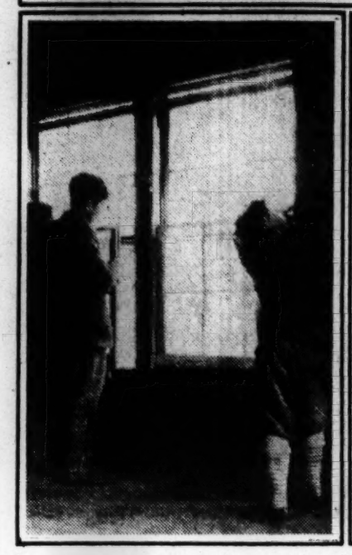
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INDOOR window box that is all a child's own is bound to be a source of great delight. This may be confined to a Chinese lily bulb growing in a bowl of pebbles and water or may be as varied as desired. The point in either case, however, is to have the child feel that the horticultural effort is entirely his own. Watering, or whatever other ministrations may be necessary, should be his responsibility. Even if he makes a few mistakes in his cultural efforts he will have a sense of proprietorship which will give him joy as well as a feeling of having accomplished something important all by himself.

A little girl was allowed to use her mother's fern bowl for her wee nursery garden. She planted grapefruit seeds in it and cared for it tenderly. Soon a feathery mass of green rewarded her efforts. She was delighted when Mother said that it was quite beautiful enough to grace the center of the family table.

Another small maid planted parsley seed in a wee window box which was set in a low tin pan to protect the windowsill from excess water. For watering her parsley garden she was allowed to use her mother's clothes sprinkler (a perforated metal cork fitted into a bottle filled with water). With such an engaging sprinkler no wonder watering her window box became a joy. Its pretty greenery delighted her and she was especially pleased when Mother would ask her to pick some sprigs to garnish the meat platter or flavor the soup.

A little boy carried out a somewhat more elaborate idea of a hanging basket. In a wide-necked olive bottle he placed a long thin sweet potato. Then he fitted the bottle into a sponge by making a hole in the sponge, through the middle. He tied a cord around the neck of the bottle and fastened to this several stout strings by which to hang his quaint-looking "basket." He filled the bottle with water and moistened the sponge, all over the surface of which he had sown birdseed. He placed his hanging basket in a dark, warm place until the birdseed and the sweet potato had well sprouted, then he hung it in a sunny window, where it thrived amazingly. He was soon able to train the vines from the potato up the strings and the erstwhile plain yellow sponge became a ball of verdant beauty. Of course, he had to add water to the bottle from time to time and keep the sponge moist.



Courtesy Buxton Country Day School to The Christian Science Monitor

Children of the Buxton Country Day School, Short Hills, N. J., at Work on Their Own Library Building. The Project Was Undertaken to Bring Into the Children's Experience Some of the Actual Contacts of Daily Living. Through Their Work on Committees They Learned Values of Coöperative Effort, and in the Various Steps of Designing and Building the Little Library They Applied Their School Subjects to a Host of Practical Problems, Which Increased Their Appreciation of Education.

A Project in Learning-by-Doing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Short Hills, N. J.

A SMALL and simple library building, 18 by 24 feet, undertaken in quite a professional manner, even to blue prints and compliance with the local building code, is the achievement of the 125 boy and girl pupils, between the ages of 4 and 14, of the Buxton Country Day School.

"Last spring the eighth grade teacher reported to a faculty meeting that the boys in his class were all anxious to go to New York, visit speakeasies, and see gangsters," said Mrs. Danforth Geer Jr., who, with Mr. Geer, directs and owns the school. "Instead of blaming the youngsters for this rather unwholesome desire, the teachers realized that it indicated that the school had failed to meet the children's need of something that seemed real to them. Consequently, an old hope of having the children themselves construct a small building for the school was revived and discussed.

"The next morning, at a mass meeting of the Junior High School pupils, I put before the children the financial situation confronting the school, giving them the figures on income and outgo, and letting them find for themselves that there was a deficit on the running expenses in the school. At the same time, I remarked that a number of children had asked me what addition I was planning to make to the school during the summer. I then pointed out that because of the deficit, it would not be possible for us to spare more than $1000 for building improvements and asked them how far they thought that would go on a building. After considerable discussion, the children concluded that the most we could hope from $1000 would be to cover building materials.

The Children Suggested It

"As soon as this point was brought out in the discussion," continued Mrs. Geer, "there was a spontaneous and whole-hearted offer from a number of children to furnish the labor themselves so that Buxton might have the desired addition. After deciding that they would draw up sketches for a new classroom, art studio, and library, all of which we wanted, this first meeting disbanded, and later I received a fine little collection of drawings, one of which we accepted for the library."

From then on, the director of the shop and art department took things over and the children worked under his supervision. The project was planned out in its entirety, the work was staked out, and duties assigned. Committees were appointed to deal with blue prints, lumber, masonry, surveying, and detailed drawings.

The foundation was dug by outside labor—during the Easter vacation—because it was too arduous an undertaking for the youngsters; but before this, the committees, which were picked from the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades, were hard at work.

Members of those groups concerned with the purchase of lumber—11 pupils in all—journeyed with the shop director in one of the school buses to the lumber yard. There the company officials, who took an interest in the project of the pupils aside from a business standpoint, were very patient in their explanations and in their answers to the numerous questions heaped upon them. The children themselves worked out specifications. Their delight, therefore, when the estimate for the lumber came within the $1000 figure indicates what a lesson in the realization of money values they gained from having planned it themselves.

Conform to Building Code

The local building code also came in for its teaching value. The children had to conform to it at every stage of the construction and the local building inspector visited the site and discussed the project with them in a way that helped them to form concepts of legal procedure and the reason for building codes.

The heavy work was of course done by the eighth and ninth grades, but even the kindergarten pupils were put to work, performing such simple tasks as nailing, sheathing and the laying of rough floor boards.

One very exciting day 10 fathers came to the school to help with the ridgepole and the frame of the roof. At the same time mothers stained the rafters before they were put up. The older children then clambered nimbly about on scaffolds, nailing the rafters, the higher sheathing boards, and the ceiling wall board.

The stone for the chimney was gathered within 50 yards of the school, in which task even the smaller children helped. Then came summer vacation, but the next autumn the children eagerly went at their jobs again, and built the chimney, setting over the mantelpiece a bas-relief which had been cast in cement from a clay model made and presented by the graduating class of the previous June.

All of the actual work of the building was done by the children during their shop and play periods. By December the first fire was lit on the hearth with a ceremony worked out by the classes. Now the sixth grade, which is studying Colonial New Jersey, is planning Colonial furnishings and accessories for the completed building, which is itself roughly Colonial.

"The fact, even after the summer's absence, enthusiasm was still keen is perhaps one of the most striking proofs of the educational value of the project," said Mrs. Geer. "In providing the children with first hand experiences of daily living, such as they saw people around them having, we overcame to a degree the artificiality of school room book learning. It was this ring of genuine experience in the project that gave the children what they needed."

Spanish Summer Course at Lima

This year the San Marcos University of Lima, Peru, is offering attractive summer courses to American students of Spanish, Latin-American literature, Peruvian archæology and Latin-American affairs. In the shadow of the snow-capped Andes, throughout cool and invigorating summer days of July and August, the seasons of Peru being the reverse of the United States, American students may combine a delightful vacation with profitable study hours. Students of the archæology of the Indian, his ancient civilization and his present problems will have unsurpassed opportunities, for within easy reach of Lima there are amazing Incan ruins. Farther south is Cuzco, where many massive walls and terraces still remain perfect in their antiquity.

Coöperating with the Institute of International Education in the United States, of which Dr. Stephen P. Duggan is director, and under whose auspices the summer school at the San Marcos University has been organized, a steamship line is offering attractive rates to students desiring to attend the summer school in Lima. The voyage to Peru is a joy in itself. Sailing from New York, the ship passes down the coast, through the Caribbean and through the Panama Canal.

The summer school offers a four weeks' session at a moderate fee, while reasonable accommodations may be found near the university in lodging houses recommended by the director of the school. San Marcos is the oldest university in the Western Hemisphere, and Lima has been a focus of Spanish culture since its founding in 1535.

More Spare-Time Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wichita, Kan.

A RECENT article in the Monitor, called "Spare-Time Education," reminded me of my own experience along this line.

Six years ago while living in a town of 400 population, I decided to see if I could organize a grammar class. I went to the English teacher of the high school and asked him if he would be willing to teach an adult class. He was willing, provided I could get 20 students. Tuition of 50 cents a month was decided upon.

I felt a little misgiving when I started out to acquire that number of students in a town so small. However, in two days the class was full. We met once each week. Along with the grammar review we placed special emphasis on increasing our vocabularies. Regular meetings were held until high school was out. "I certainly enjoyed teaching that class," the teacher told me just before he left to attend a summer school.

During that summer a new high school was built, and a typewriting department added. Spurred by my success with the grammar class, I decided to see if I could organize a typewriting class. I went to each member of the school board and asked if a class could meet in the high school and use the typewriters, provided the commercial teacher would teach it. There were several "ifs" to be overcome; but this would be a smaller class, for the school had only 14 typewriters.

The board members readily agreed. I interviewed the teacher and found her willing to teach the class. We planned to meet four nights each week. We decided to let the hour of meeting rest until the class was organized and then each member could have his "say." Amount of tuition had to be decided at once. The teacher suggested—and I thought her very fair—a fee of $5 per term of four months each.

With this information I started to get students for the class. Six teachers immediately enrolled. Fortified with six students besides myself, I started after the others. A bookkeeper stopped me on the street and asked if he could join the class. Could he? I should say he could! And he made number eight. Then one of the teacher's wives enrolled. Number nine. Next came a merchant, an automobile salesman, an ex-teacher and two girls who were "just staying at home." Our class was complete.

We held our first meeting, and set the time: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, from 6:45 to 7:30 p. m. That winter 14 people learned to use the typewriter correctly and had a good time doing it.

The next summer I left the little town and moved to a farm. Surely, I thought, this move will end my spare-time education. But it didn't. It was the means of opening up work which has been just as helpful. That fall I wrote to the state university and asked for a catalogue of courses offered by correspondence. October found me enrolled in a course in rhetoric. I was pleased with the thoroughness of the course. My teacher seemed eager to help me. I finished the course; took the examination and soon had notice of three hours' college credit.

That first credit came to me over three years ago. Other credits have come since. I am now carrying six hours through the extension division of my state university. Each course has brought me new joys—and new friends, for long before a course is finished my teacher, through our little written chats, ceases to be a grader-of-papers and becomes, to me, a living personality.

J. W. V.

Parent Education

According to information obtained from 1931 summer school bulletins of the respective state institutions, at least 42 universities and colleges, including state teachers colleges, offered courses in parent education during the past summer session. School principals, teachers, social workers, graduate and undergraduate students, as well as parents, leaders in parent education and parent-teacher associations, were among the registrants for one type or another of the opportunities offered. — United States Office of Education Circular No. 5, January, 1932.

The Parent

The Parent Column will hereafter appear on the Tuesday Educational Page.

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THE HOME FORUM

Blacky

(From the French of Ludovic Halévy)

"DON'T worry, Monsieur, you won't miss your train. For fifteen years I've been taking visitors to the station, and not one has ever missed the train—not one! And you needn't look at your watch, because there's something your watch won't tell you, and that's that the train's always a quarter of an hour late—always. There's never been a single time when the train wasn't a quarter of an hour late."

There was such a time, that very day. The train left on the second, and I missed it. I had, as a consequence, three long hours to pass in a melancholy little village of the canton of Vaud, at the foot of two melancholy mountains crowned by two little patches of snow.

How to while away these three hours? I appealed to the bystanders. The response was unanimous: "Go to the Cauldron. That's the only thing worth seeing around here." And where was this Cauldron? About halfway up the mountain to the right. Only, the road was a bit complicated. I had better take a guide, and over there, in that little white house with the green shutters, I would find the best guide in the province, *le père Simon*.

Soon I was knocking at the door of the little house. An old woman opened to me. I asked for *le père Simon*.

"He lives here—but—if it's to go to the Cauldron—"

Yes, it was to go to the Cauldron.

"*Eh bien*, he's not so spry today, *le père Simon*. But that won't make any difference. There's someone to take his place—our dog."

"Your dog—?"

"Yes, Blacky. He knows the way perfectly. He often takes visitors, and they always compliment him. Besides, he will be less expensive. My husband charges three francs; with Blacky, it will be only thirty sous, and he will show you for thirty sous as much as my husband would show you for three francs. I'll call him, n'est-ce pas?"

"By all means."

She called him and he came: a little black dog with long, curly, bristly hair. He hadn't much in the way of looks, but from his small person there emanated an air of grave importance. His first glance was for me: a sharp, precise, shrewd glance which took me in from head to foot and said plainly; "This is a visitor. He wants to see the Cauldron."

I considered that I had missed enough trains for one day, and I wanted to make sure of not repeating the mishap. I explained to the good woman that I had only three hours for my trip to the Cauldron.

"Don't worry. Blacky will bring you back in time. Now then, Blacky, off you go: to the Cauldron, the Cauldron, the Cauldron."

She repeated the words four times, very slowly and distinctly, while I watched Blacky curiously. He acknowledged his mistress's instructions with little movements of his head which indicated some impatience, as if he said: "Yes, yes—of course—the Cauldron. I understand perfectly, perfectly. Do you take me for a ninny?" And without letting her finish, the little dog, obviously hurt, turned, showed me the door, and said, as plainly as a dog could: "Come along, you! Let's go!"

I followed him meekly. We set off, Blacky in front, I myself behind. Thus we crossed the village. Children playing in the street recognized my guide and called to him; but he turned away from them with the scornful air of a dog who has no time to amuse himself, a dog who is busy doing his duty and earning thirty cents. One of the children called out: "Leave him alone. He's taking the gentleman to the Cauldron." And they all laughed.

I smiled, too, but awkwardly. I was embarrassed, even a little humiliated. I was dominated by this animal; he was, for the time being, my master. He knew where he was going, and I did not. I was in a hurry to leave the village and find myself alone with Blacky, in the presence of those beauties of nature which it was his mission to show me.

These beauties were, to begin with, an execrable road, dusty and burning beneath a merciless sun. The dog trotted along at a lively pace and I soon tired of keeping up with him. I moderated my pace, but he continued his brisk little dogtrot, and was seized with a veritable fit of rage when I sat down in the corner of a field beneath a tree which gave a slight shade. He protested shrilly. Obviously, I had broken all the rules. One didn't sit down here; it wasn't the thing at all. And his distress increased to such an extent that I got up and went on again. Blacky calmed down at once and trotted happily along in front of me. I had understood him; he was satisfied.

Soon we entered a pleasant path, shady, scented, filled with flowers and delicious coolness and the murmur of streams. Blacky slipped under the trees and disappeared. I followed, and soon found him waiting for me in a sort of wooded cloister enlivened by the song of a miniature waterfall. There was a rustic seat at hand, and Blacky's glance traveled back and forth from this seat to my eyes and from my eyes to this seat.

"Here, my good man," he said, "is the place to stop—pleasant, cool. Go on, sit down. You may do so. I permit it."

I took his advice and sat down. Blacky also lay down and began to doze at my feet. He was used to stopping here for a brief siesta. He hardly slept ten minutes. Then he got up, stretched, threw me his little glance which said: "Come along, my friend"; and soon we were making our way through the woods this time at a slower pace. Evidently Blacky was aware of the charm, the silence, the sweetness of the place. On the road, in his haste to escape the heat and dust, he had run along with the sole intention of reaching his destination. Now he walked for the sheer pleasure of walking along one of the prettiest paths in the canton of Vaud.

Another path branched off on our left. Blacky hesitated a moment. Then he went on, but not without some uncertainty in his gait. Then he stopped. He must have made a mistake. Yes, for he turned quickly. We retraced our steps, and entered the path at the left, which led us into a sort of natural amphitheater. Blacky, his nose in the air, invited my contemplation of the very respectable height of the insurmountable wall of rocks which encircled this amphitheater. When he thought I had looked at it long enough, he led me back to our original path. He had forgotten to show me the arena of rocks. . . .

The road became very hilly and difficult . . . Finally I began to hear a sort of bubbling. Blacky barked joyfully: "Here we are! The Cauldron!"

It was, indeed, the Cauldron. A sufficiently modest stream fell from an equally modest height into a slightly hollow rock. I would never have forgiven myself for making this laborious ascent to see such an inconsiderable marvel if I had not had for traveling companion my excellent Blacky, a far greater marvel than a hundred Cauldrons.

On either side of the stream were two little Swiss dairies kept by two little Swiss maidens, one blonde, the other brunette. I decided that the little blonde had pretty eyes, and I took a few steps in her direction when Blacky, breaking into a fit of furious barking, resolutely barred my way. He preferred the brunette . . . ? I changed my direction. Obviously, that was it. He calmed down as if by magic when he saw me sit at a table in the establishment of his favorite. I ordered milk. Blacky's friend disappeared within her little toy house, and Blacky followed her. Through a half-open window I followed Blacky with my eyes. The cur! They served him before me. While I waited, Blacky, the favored, thirstily lapped up a great bowl of milk.

After which, with drops of milk still clinging to his whiskers, he returned to keep me company and watch me drink my milk. And there we spent a delicious half hour. But presently he began to show signs of impatience: it was time to go. I paid for my milk, and, as I started off toward the road by which we had come, Blacky stationed himself near the entrance to another path. He regarded me severely.

"What do you take me for?" he asked. "Did you think I was going to make you take the same road twice? Hardly! We will go back another way."

And we went back another way. My guide left me sufficient leisure to admire a really remarkable view. And, when we parted from each other at the station, I would translate thus his farewell gaze: "We are twenty minutes ahead of time. You can readily see that under no circumstances would *I* permit you to miss your train!" B. B. B.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Hobby Horses

When the bare, beaten surface of the old Market Square in Cloney was churned up into mud, or scattered abroad as dust, by the eager feet of those who were in search of entertainment, it meant that the "Hobby Horses" had come.

We always spoke of "Foley's Great Amusement Park"—to quote the legend on the leading wagon—as the "Hobby Horses," although the Merry-Go-Round was only one of the many attractions where torches flared and the brassy music was borne in maddening snatches to the ears of those who must stay at home. The Switchback Railway really left in the shade the wide-nostriled horses we loved so dearly, —that undulating railway whose luxuriously upholstered cars were made in the shape of an animal or a bird; so that one might loll at ease in the graceful body of a swan or crouch, half fearfully, inside the sinister form of a dragon that darted down the short steep hills and climbed, without effort, to the summit of the next slope. There were Swing Boats that soared up to the sky, we thought, and were propelled by strenuous tugs of the hanging, plush ropes; but Swing Boats were for grown-ups.

Cloney people have not forgotten the first time that the long, low market shed was added to the collection of Side Shows; when, for the first time, the marvels of the new born Cinematograph were displayed to the dwellers in the small town It was not called the Cinema, however. The big poster said: "Living Pictures"; and the pioneer picture-goers, who came out, blinking and bewildered, told their friends outside that "Living Pictures" exactly described them.

During that first week, long ago, the Hobby Horses themselves might have been deserted but for the fact that it cost three pence to see the Living Pictures, while the payment of a penny entitled one to whirl round and round, and up and down, on a gallant fiery steed, whose smooth back was pierced by a twisted brass pole. Those who were privileged to see the first films that ever came to Cloney will not easily forget them. On the narrow planks, supported at intervals by rough trestles, we sat in much discomfort and watched the flickering figures on the sheet; figures that seemed to be acting in a violent rainstorm, pierced with forked lightning. To this day, after years of Cinema going, when the making of a good film is looked upon as an important profession, the "funny" pictures do not seem to be a bit more amusing than the exquisitely ludicrous experiences of the man who could not rid himself of his coat and vest. The Cloney audience shrieked and yelled with laughter as the unfortunate victim tore off his jacket, times without number, and hung it behind the door, only to find that it flew onto him again, and that his arms were firmly fixed in the sleeves. One of the most thrilling incidents in that glorious entertainment was the sight of old Thady Murphy in the throes of laughter that was quite uncontrollable. The normally dour and gloomy old man became completely transfigured by the antics of the figure on the screen. According to one who sat near him, "he neighed an' he heighed till he met wid a defeat an' took to cough; there's no doubt but the fella upon the sheet was a comical jaynius, when he could make Thady laugh like that."

For the younger ones, the Hobby Horses still reigned supreme. Now and then, even today, a sudden blast of brazen music will bring back the sight of the Market Square, revolving gracefully beneath the eyes of the children who sat on their prancing, spirited steeds; Stella Maris, Red Warrior, Black Beauty, three abreast, and each one cherished by some Cloney child as the perfect steed. Once again, at that sudden burst of music, we can see the gilded figures in the center of the Merry-Go-Round. Tall figures with distended cheeks and long golden trumpets from which, we presumed, the music came. Afterward we realized that those wooden figures had nothing to do with the strident sounds that, at one moment, almost deafened us, then died away to an echo of themselves as the horses we rode passed on.

When "Foley's Great Amusement Park" left Cloney and went to some more fortunate town, it was hard to believe that the trampled, littered square ever had held so much romance; so many dreams of bliss. It was not easy then to picture again the sea of upturned, torch-lit faces, that revolved with the square, as the children rode past. Yet now, across the years, a little thing can bring it all back; and once again we ride above the heads of the crowd, on Black Beauty, or Stella Maris, or Red Warrior. Once again, we scorn to hold to the twisted rod we have been told to grasp.

Privilege

I cannot share his garden,
The wonder of its bloom;
He makes the garden by himself
And needs the working room.

I watch the springtime flowers
Rise from the winter snow,
And through the summer sun and shade
In tinted beauty glow.

I see the gentle autumn
With golden magic weave
New miracles of bloom and leaf
When summer's glories leave.

I cannot share his garden,
Each shy and secret nook,
For it is his, and rightly—
But I can take a look!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

Courtesy the Art Institute of Chicago, to The Christian Science Monito.

Rejoicing in the Law: From a Painting by Todros Geller

IN THE 1932 exhibition of Chicago artists hung a small canvas by Todros Geller. Obviously it received much attention, both because it possessed unusual character and also because its title. "Rejoicing in the Law," illustrated something with which most visitors were not conversant.

Mr. Geller explained the meaning of his picture. In the Orthodox Hebrew Church, a part of the Torah—which includes the first five books of the Bible—is read on each Sabbath and Jewish holiday. When the reading is completed, the elders of the church, wearing the prayer shawls, gather about the altar, singing chants, to show their joy in the law which Moses gave to them. After this the Torah is presented to the boys of the Temple, so that they may early learn and appreciate the Commandments and the Hebraic Law. This custom has continued since the days of the Old Testament.

Todros Geller is a Modernist in his mode of painting. He does not adhere to facts; although he bases his pictures on facts, he interprets them. Always individual and strong, his canvases have a certain tenderness and a sympathetic understanding so that, aside from their technical merit, they cling to the memory of those who see them. In this picture there is a circular movement that is most pronounced which seems to invest the picture with the music of the chant. This stylized circular line of the feet is increased in importance by its repetition in various colors on the floor. The artist, evidently, did this intentionally to exaggerate the feeling of musical rhythm throughout his composition.

The Snowed-In Flock

But behold, there was no flock at all! None, I mean, to be seen anywhere; only at one corner of the field, by the eastern end, where the snow drove in, a great white billow, as high as a barn and as broad as a house. This great drift was rolling and curling beneath the violent blast, tufting and combing with rustling swirls, and carved (as in patterns of cornice) where the grooving chisel of the wind swept round. Ever and again, the tempest snatched little whiffs from the channeled edges, twirled them round, and made them dance over the chine of the monster pile, then let them lie like herring-bones, or the seams of sand where the tide had been. And all the while from the smothering sky, more and more fiercely at every blast, came the pelting pitiless arrows, winged with murky white, and pointed with the barbs of frost.—R. D. BLACKMORE, in "Lorna Doone."

„Was ist Wahrheit?"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS Christus Jesus vor Jahrhunderten vor Pilatus geführt wurde, fragte ihn dieser: „Was ist Wahrheit?", und nachfolgende Geschlechter haben die Antwort mit unterschiedlichen Ergebnissen gesucht. Viel von diesem Suchen ist erfolglos gewesen, weil die Wahrheit in der Materie und in materiellen Dingen gesucht wurde. Die Wahrheit über Gott und über den Menschen und das Weltall beschäftigt die Menschen sehr, da sie über das Materielle und das menschliche Elend hinausreicht und davon wegstrebt. Die Wahrheit über Gott ist, daß Er vollkommen ist, daß Er das eine und einzige Gemüt ist, das den Menschen und das Weltall einmütig regiert; daß Er der einzige Schöpfer ist, der alle Dinge gut und ewig erschaffen hat; daß Er, der rein und heilig ist, nichts Böses zuläßt. Der zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffene Mensch ist unumstößlich vollkommen, unsterblich, rein, heilig und vollständig gut.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft beweist, daß die Kraft der Wahrheit, die Kraft Gottes, von Sünde, Krankheit und Widerwärtigkeit befreit; denn jeder widrige Zustand ist eine Lüge über Gott und Seine Schöpfung, und die Wahrheit zerstört alle Lügen. Mrs. Eddy hat in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 174) geschrieben: „Die Wahrheit ist geoffenbart. Sie muß nur betätigt werden". Das Lesen des Lehrbuchs Wissenschaft und Gesundheit hat Tausende von Krankheit, Sünde, Verzagtheit, Mangel und anderen Widerwärtigkeiten geheilt. Warum? Weil die in diesem Buche enthaltenen Wahrheiten Mißverständnisse so vollständig berichtigen, daß die Menschen von den daraus hervorgehenden körperlichen Leiden befreit werden. Christlich-wissenschaftliche Ausüber bewirken durch Gebet Heilungen eingefleischter Sünden und bösartiger Krankheiten, indem sie die Wahrheit kennen, indem sie wissen, daß Gottes Mensch nie gebessert oder gesund gemacht zu werden braucht; daß der Mensch als Gottes Ebenbild oder Idee gesund, wesenhaft, reich an Hilfsmitteln, tätig, vollständig ist. Das Behaupten oder Wissen der Wahrheit ändert nichts Wirkliches, sondern offenbart das Gute und verbannt das Böse.

Das Gute besteht und hat immer bestanden; Gesundheit hat immer bestanden und besteht jetzt; wahre Versorgung ist so frei wie die Luft, die wir einatmen. Die Wahrheit ist wahr, schon ehe sie menschlich erkannt wird. Sie kann durch keines Menschen Zutun wahrer werden; nichts, was das vermeintliche Böse zu tun behauptet, kann die Wahrheit davon abhalten, wahr zu sein. Das Erkennen und Behaupten der Wahrheit ist notwendig, um den bestrickenden Glauben an die Wirklichkeit widriger Zustände zu vernichten.

Einem, der Arbeit sucht, mag es übersinnlich erscheinen, wenn ihm gesagt wird, daß für ihn die Frage der Arbeitslosigkeit hinfällig wird, wenn ihm die Wahrheit über Beschäftigung klar wird; und doch ist dies der Fall. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir verstehen, daß Gott das immer gegenwärtige und immer wirkende Gemüt ist, und daß der Mensch dieses immer tätige, immer wirkende Gemüt widerspiegelt. Die Tätigkeit des Gemüts spiegelt sich also in der Tätigkeit oder Beschäftigung des Menschen, in geistigem Denken, wider. Es ist offenkundig, daß der Mensch nie aufhören kann zu denken, und daß er nicht verfehlen kann, recht zu denken. Des wirklichen Menschen alleinige Beschäftigung besteht im Widerspiegeln des Gemüts. Das Erkennen dieser Tatsache offenbart die weitere Tatsache, daß der Mensch immerdar in vollkommener Stellung im Gemüt bleibt, d. h. sich des stets überreichen Lohnes für sein gottregiertes Denken bewußt ist. Das klare Erkennen dieser geistigen Tatsache befreit ihn von dem irrigen Glauben an Arbeitslosigkeit, und die Folge ist Beschäftigung.

Ein Arbeitsloser bewies die Wahrheit vorstehender Erklärung. Beim Suchen nach Beschäftigung stieß er fortwährend auf die Einwände der Entmutigung, die ihm einflüsterten, daß es so kurz vor Weihnachten doch zwecklos sei, noch vor den Feiertagen nach Arbeit zu sehen. Daran gewöhnt, sich über sein Denken Rechenschaft zu geben, fragte er sich: „Was ist meine Arbeit?" Und es kam ihm die Antwort: „Die Wahrheit wissen". „Ist das meine Arbeit", überlegte er weiter, „dann habe ich Arbeit im Wissen, daß es für das Gemüt und Seine Ideen keine Arbeitslosigkeit gibt". Dann tauchte der Einwand auf, daß solche Arbeit keine Vergütung bringe. Dem trat er sofort mit der Erkenntnis entgegen, daß nichts so gut bezahle wie das Wissen, daß das göttliche Gemüt jede Idee beständig und dauernd mit Gutestun beschäftigt. Diese Erkenntnis war so klar, daß er weise geführt wurde; und im ersten Geschäft, in dem er nach Arbeit fragte, wurden seine Dienste sofort benötigt.

Gott versorgt den Menschen überreich für alle Bedürfnisse. Der Psalmist erklärt: „Die Erde ist des Herrn und was darinnen ist". Der Mensch hat durch Widerspiegelung alles, was der Vater hat. Er kann also alles auf der Erde,—alles, was darinnen ist—, genießen und benützen. Weder für das unendliche Gemüt noch für seine Widerspiegelung, den Menschen, gibt es eine Begrenzung. Es ist also weiter nichts nötig, als die materielle Lüge von Begrenzung durch das Wissen der Wahrheit zu vernichten, daß der Mensch in Gottes Fülle der Reinheit, der Güte, der Tätigkeit und der Liebe lebt, webt und sein Dasein hat.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft beweist, daß der Mensch, Gottes Mensch, durch Widerspiegelung die Fülle des Guten besitzt. Wir haben die vor Jahrhunderten von Christus Jesus geäußerte göttliche Zusicherung: „Und werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch freimachen",—frei von allen irrigen Annahmen und ihren scheinbaren Folgen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Water Carnival

The sun had set in glory over the broad expanse of waters still glowing in the dying beam; the people were assembled in thousands on the borders of the lake, in the center of which was an island with a pavilion. Fanciful barges and gondolas of various shapes and colours were waiting for Lothair and his party, to carry them over to the pavilion where they found a repast which became the hour and the scene. . . No sooner were they seated than the sound of music was heard, distant, but now nearer till there came floating on the lake, until it rested before the pavilion a gigantic shell, larger than the building itself, but holding in its golden and opal seats Signor Mardoni and all his orchestra.

Then came a concert rare in itself, and ravishing in the rosy twilight; and in about half an hour, when the rosy twilight had subsided into a violet eve, and when the white moon that had only gleamed began to glitter, the colossal shell again moved on, and Lothair and his companions embarking once more in their gondolas followed it in procession about the lake. He carried in his own barque the Duchess, Theodora, and the Lord Lieutenant, and was rowed by a crew in Venetian dresses . . .

Suddenly a rocket rose with a hissing rush from the pavilion. It was instantly responded to from every quarter of the lake. Then the island seemed on fire, and the scene of the late festivity became a brilliant palace, with pediments and columns and statues, bright in the blaze of coloured flame. For half an hour the sky seemed covered with blue lights and the oursting forms of many-coloured stars; golden fountains, like the eruption of a marine volcano rose from different parts of the water; the statued palace on the island changed and became a forest glowing with green light; and finally a temple of cerulean tint, on which appeared, in huge letters of prismatic colour the name of Lothair.—From "Lothair," by BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

"What is truth?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CENTURIES ago, when Christ Jesus was arraigned before Pilate, he was asked by him, "What is truth?" and the answer has been sought, with differing results, by succeeding generations. Much of this seeking has been unproductive because the truth has been sought in matter and material things. The truth about God and about man and the universe most concerns mankind, as it reaches out and away from materiality and human woes. The truth about God is that He is perfect, the one and only Mind, governing man and the universe harmoniously; that He is the only creator, who has created all things good and eternal; that, being pure and holy, He does not permit evil. Man, the image and likeness of God, is necessarily perfect, immortal, pure, holy, and altogether good.

Christian Science is proving that the power of Truth, the power of God, makes free from sin, disease, and discord; for every untoward condition is a lie about God and His creation, and Truth destroys all lies. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 174): "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised." The reading of Science and Health has healed thousands of sickness, sin, discouragement, lack, and other inharmonies. Why? Because the truths contained in this book correct misapprehensions so completely that individuals are freed from the resultant physical ills. Christian Science practitioners, working through prayer, heal inveterate cases of sin and malignant cases of disease by knowing the truth, by knowing that God's man is never in need of being reformed or made well, but as His image or idea God's man is healthy, substantial, resourceful, active, complete. Declaring or knowing the truth does not change anything real, but it reveals the good and banishes the bad.

Good is and always has been; health always was and is; true supply is as free as the air we breathe. The truth is true before it is humanly realized. Nothing that anyone can do will make it more true; nothing that suppositional evil claims to do can keep the truth from being true. The realization and declaration of the truth are necessary to destroy the mesmeric belief in the reality of untoward conditions.

To the man seeking employment it may seem transcendental to be told that knowing the truth about employment will destroy the unemployment situation for him; yet such is the case. In Christian Science we learn that God is Mind, ever present and ever operative; that man reflects this ever active, ever operative Mind. The activity of Mind is thus reflected in the activity or employment of man, in spiritual thinking. It is obvious that man can never stop thinking, nor can he fail to think rightly. The reflecting of Mind constitutes the real man's sole vocation. A realization of this fact reveals the further fact that man perpetually abides in perfect position in Mind, conscious of the ever abundant reward for his God-governed thinking. A clear recognition of this spiritual fact will free one from the erroneous belief of unemployment, and employment will eventuate.

A man confronted with unemployment proved the truth of the foregoing statement. Searching for employment, he found the arguments of discouragement persistent, the suggestion being that since it was only a week or two before Christmas there was no use looking for work until after the holidays. Because of his habit of challenging thought, he asked himself, "What is my work?" And the answer came, "Knowing the truth." "Then," he pondered, "if that is my work, I have work in knowing that to Mind and its ideas there is no unemployment." Then came the argument that such work did not bring remuneration. This was met instantly with the realization that nothing paid so well as knowing that every idea is constantly and permanently employed by divine Mind in doing good. This realization was so clear that he found himself wisely guided, and the first place of business he entered in search for work was one where there was an immediate need for his services.

God's supply to man is abundantly sufficient for all needs. The Psalmist declares, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." Man, by reflection, has all that the Father has; so he has all that is in the earth—the fullness thereof—to enjoy and use. There is no limitation to infinite Mind nor to Mind's reflection, man. Then all that is needed is to destroy the material lie of limitation by knowing the truth, the truth that in God's abundance of purity, goodness, activity, love, man lives, moves, and has his being.

Christian Science proves that man, God's man, possesses by reflection the abundance of good. Through the ages comes the divine assurance, uttered by Christ Jesus, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free"—free from all erroneous beliefs and their seeming consequences.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Matter." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

The Débutante

Today dawned not upon the earth as
other days had done:
A throng of little virgin clouds stood
waiting for the sun,
Till the herald-winds aligned them,
and they blushed, and stood
aside,
As the marshals of the morning
flung the eastern portals wide.
So nature lit her playhouse for the
play that May begins,
And the twigs of honeysuckle sawed
like little violins:
In the dawn there dwelt a whisper
of a presence that was new,
For the slender Spring was at the
wing, and waiting for her cue!

As yet I could not see her, and the
stage was wide and bare;
As yet the Winter's chorus echoed
faintly on the air
With a dying wail of tempest, and
of dry and tortured trees,
But a promise of new music lent enchantment to the breeze.
In the scene's secluded corners lay
the snow-drifts, still secure;
But the murmur of their melting
sang another overture
Than the brooks of brown November,
and I listened, and I knew
That blue-eyed Spring was at the
wing, and waiting for her cue!

The world was all attention, and the
hemlocks stood, a-row,
Ushers, never changing costume
through the Seasons' wonder-show,
While the day, below the hillside,
tried her colors, one by one,
On the clouds experimenting, till the
coming of the sun.
In the vines about the window,
where the sparrows all convene,
They were practising the chorus that
should usher in the Queen,
And the sod-imprisoned flowers
craved the word to shoulder
through:
Green-girdled Spring was at the
wing, and waiting for her cue!

She shall enter to the clarion of the
crystal-ringing brooks,
She shall tread on frail arbutus in
the moist and mossy nooks;
She shall touch the bleak drop-curtain of the Winter with her
wand
Till it lifts, and shows the wonder
of the apple blooms beyond!
Yet with all her golden sunlight,
and her twilights of perfume,
Yet with all the mystic splendor of
her nights of starlit gloom,
She shall bring no sweeter moment
than this one in which I knew
That laughing Spring was at the
wing, and waiting for her cue!

—GUY WETMORE CARRYL, in "The Garden of Years and other Poems."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MANGIN WINS WAY TO FINAL

Opposes Shields for U. S. Indoor Tennis Singles Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., continued his brilliant play in the United States indoor lawn tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday, and entered the final round of the singles as the result of a straight-set victory over George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, 6—1, 9—7, 6—0. He is already in the finals of the doubles as the result of his victory on Thursday with R. Berkeley Bell as his partner, over William Aydelotte and Perrine G. Rockafellow.

He will oppose Francis X. Shields of Sleepy Hollow in the finals this afternoon, as the result of the victory of the latter over Bell, scored at 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Lott and Van Ryn Advance

Lott and John W. Van Ryn had better fortune in the doubles, conquering Shields and Eugene H. McCauliff in a hard-fought semifinal match, 6—1, 12—10, 3—6, 9—7.

Neither Lott nor Bell were anywhere near the form they showed earlier in the week, with Lott almost indifferent in his play after the middle of the second set. Mangin was playing fine tennis, however, as he has done all the week, and the weak play of Lott merely shortened the result, as it lengthened the play of the doubles. Shields was also below his previous form, but utilized his service with great effect, losing it only once in the entire match, when Bell staged a last-minute flash of the fine play by means of which he defeated Jean Borotra, and ran the score from 0—4, to 4—5, only to lose on Shields's best service for the set and match.

Lott did not really settle down to hard play until the start of the second set, when his forecourt play gave him a lead of 3—1. But he slipped badly on service after that, with many double faults, and Mangin led at 5—3, as his service was working well. Lott steadied and vigorous net play brought him into the lead at 6—5. Mangin's service held him even to 7-all, when a call of a fault that appeared doubtful to Lott threw the Chicagoan off his play, and another series of double faults followed. Then Mangin took the set with an ace.

Final Set a Farce

The final set was a farce, with Lott hardly lifting his racquet to meet the drives of the Newark player, and continuing to serve double faults.

The services of Shields and McCauliff were the chief difficulties in the way of the victory of Van Ryn and Lott in the doubles. Van Ryn was playing fine tennis, and Lott was also in better form. But they had great difficulty in breaking through the services of their opponents, after the first four games, and extra games were required before the internationalists were able to take the match at 6—1, 12—10, 3—6, 9—7. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—SINGLES

—Semifinal Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 6—1, 9—7, 6—0.

Francis X. Shields, Sleepy Hollow, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

G. M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn defeated Francis X. Shields and Eugene H. McCauliff, 6—1, 12—10, 3—6, 9—7.

MRS. HILL VS. MISS ORCUTT

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 19 (AP)—Mrs. Opal S. Hill, of Kansas City and Miss Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., both veterans of golf competition, will meet here in the finals of the Augusta woman's invitation tournament. Miss Peggy Wattles of Buffalo provided the thrill of the semifinal yesterday by leading Mrs. Hill right up to the eighteenth and carrying her to the twentieth before the western veteran won. Thursday in the quarterfinals Miss Wattles provided a major upset by eliminating Miss Beatrice Gottlieb of New York, 3 and 2. It took a little less than a miracle to keep Mrs. Hill from meeting the same foe yesterday. On the nineteenth they were all square, but at the green Miss Wattles was close up and Mrs. Hill was far [illegible] 40-foot putt didn't drop, [illegible] had Miss Wattles a stymie to halve the hole. The Kansas City woman won with par golf on the twentieth. Miss Orcutt had an easy assignment in the semifinal, coasting to a 6 and 5 victory over Mrs. R. E. Drennan of Oklahoma City.

NETHERLANDS SENDING ABOUT 20

AMSTERDAM, March 19 (AP)—The Netherlands Olympic Committee decided yesterday to send a team of about 20 to the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles to compete in nine different sports. Only two are expected to compete in the track and field events. Five swimmers will make up the largest group for any sport. Most of the team is expected to sail from Rotterdam July 2 although the horsemen will leave somewhat earlier.

SHERWOOD WINS LEHMAN CUP

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 19 (AP)—Thorne Sherwood '32 of Montclair, N. J., yesterday won the cup given annually by Lieut.-Governor Lehman of New York State for all-around track skill at Williams College. Sherwood finished the meet with a total of 22 points, placing second in the 440, 880 and one-mile runs and fourth in the 60-yard high hurdles. John W. Page '32 of Winchester, Mass., scoring 20 points, won second place. Page won the 440 and 880-yard runs.

MOODY IS CAGE CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, March 19—J. C. Moody 33, forward, was elected captain of the 1933 Texas A. & M. College basketball team here by members of the 1932 cage team. Moody succeeds C. B. Beard '32, guard, as captain. During the last season Moody scored 81 points in Southwest Conference games and ranked tenth among the individual scorers.

BEATTY ELECTED AT WILLIAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 19—John R. Beatty '33 of Havana, Cuba, has been elected captain of the Williams College swimming team for next year, it was announced yesterday. He has competed in the 220- and 440-yard freestyle events for two seasons. He holds the New England championship in the 220-yard freestyle.

DIPLOCK SETS COLLEGE RECORD

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 19 (AP)—Howard Diplock of Lynn, Mass., last night set a new Bowdoin College record with the 16-pound shot of 45ft. 9in. in the freshman-sophomore track meet here. It was four feet better than the previous college mark. Diplock, a freshman, also broke the interclass record in the discus, with a [illegible] displacing the old mark.

[illegible]SULTS

Rutgers 9, No. Carolina 7.

Triumphs Over Dark Blue in Annual Classic Boat Race on the Thames

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THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY EIGHT-OARED CREW OF 1932

Left to Right—Bow, D. Haig-Thomas; No. 2, K. M. Payne; No. 3, T. G. Askwith; No. 4, Wat Sambell; No. 5, C. J. S. Sergel; No. 6, H. R. N. Rickett; No. 7, D. H. E. McCowen; Stroke, L. Luxton; Coxswain, J. M. Ranking.

CAMBRIDGE IS EASY WINNER

(Continued from Page 1)

one and a quarter lengths in front as the crews shot under the bridge. With Cambridge well clear by the "stork" training ship the question of stations no longer entered into the race unless Oxford could draw level to profit by Middlesex bend in the last half mile of the serpentining course. But the Oxonians' gallantry and strength were not matched by watermanship or cohesion and they never made an effective challenge. They rowed out their last ounce in the next two miles and it did seem that they made up a slight distance in a defiant response to cheers from the Cambridge University boat club inclosure at Chiswick, but they were then a beaten crew—rowing on their stamina while their rivals were gliding smoothly into the distance.

The Cantabs were superlatively together—a picture to delight an oarsman's eye. They reached Chiswick Steps three lengths to the good in 11m. 15s. and it was then clear that nothing short of a calamity in the Cambridge boat or an attachment of an outboard motor to Oxford's shell could transform the event back from a procession to a race.

Cambridge Finishes Finely

It was all over but the shouting, but neither crew would admit it. C. A. Chadwyck-Healey set his teeth and called for one last despairing effort. Willingly it was given by men who had no more to give, but the distance between the shells remained unchanged, for Cambridge was finishing in a grand manner. Heads were held proudly high, arms, legs and oars moving like a sweetly-running piece of machinery. They looked when they finished as if they could cheerfully row the whole course again.

The Cantabs' time at Barnes Bridge was 15m. 40s., their lead there being exactly what it was at the end of the journey. And the last vignette of the race was the Oxonians—possibly the best Dark Blue crew since 1923—drooping at their oars, whilst Cambridge—a super crew perhaps?—paddled back to land at Mortlake as smartly as they had paddled away from it at Putney. The time returned by the winners could obviously have been improved upon if they had been pressed. The course this year was 400 yards shorter than usual owing to reconstruction work on Putney Bridge, but the time is 42s. slower than the record for the traditional 4¼ miles by Oxford in 1911. The tide was not a fast one this morning, but conditions otherwise were perfect, bright sunshine dispelling early mists and adding color to the usual picturesque riverside scenes.

Both crews were seated in shells 62ft. 6in. long with the greatest beam 24in.; depth amidships 9 15-16in., length of Cambridge riggers 51in. against Oxford's 30½. Cambridge used plain tubular oars and Oxford double lined. Cambridge has won 43 victories and Oxford 40.

Won by Cambridge by five lengths. Time—19m. 11s.

Cambridge—Bow, D. Haig-Thomas, Eton and St. Johnsons, 160; No. 2, K. M. Payne, Eton and Third Trinity, 173; No. 3, T. G. Askwith, Haileybury and Peterhouse, 162½; No. 4, Wat Sambell, Melbourne and Pembroke, 174½; No. 5, C. J. S. Sergel, Monkton Combe and Clare, 177; No. 6, H. R. N. Rickett, Eton and Third Trinity, 179½; No. 7, D. H. E. McCowen, Cheltenham and Pembroke, 169; stroke, L. Luxton, Melbourne and Pembroke, 170; coxswain, J. M. Ranking, Cheltenham and Pembroke, 104. Total Weight—1462¾. Average—170.71.

Oxford—Bow, G. A. Ellison, Westminster and New College, 161 pounds; No. 2, G. M. L. Smith, Winchester and Brasenose, 162; No. 3, J. De R. Kent, Sherbourne and Brasenose, 162½; No. 4, C. M. Johnston, Shrewsbury and Brasenose, 171; No. 5, W. D. C. Erskine-Crum, Eton and Christ Church, 174; No. 6, R. A. J. Poole, Eton and Brasenose, 184½; No. 7, W. H. Migotti, Radley and Worcester, 159½; stroke, C. A. Chadwyck-Healey, Eton and Trinity, 160¼; coxswain, T. W. Prichard, Clifton and Exeter, 112. Total weight—1427½. Average—164.4.

Old Blues—Thomas, Sergel, Rickett and Ranking for Cambridge; Smith, Johnston, Crum and Poole for Oxford. Presidents—Rickett, Cambridge; Johnston, Oxford. Coaches—Peter Haig-Thomas, Cambridge; Col. J. H. Gibbon, Oxford. Umpire—Harcourt Gold, Oxford. Distance Judge—C. W. Kent, Oxford.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	22	9	13	96	76	53
London	20	12	13	87	63	52
Windsor	20	10	15	110	93	50
Detroit	17	10	17	88	88	44
Pittsburgh	16	9	21	85	109	41
Syracuse	14	9	21	96	107	37
Cleveland	14	7	23	96	122	35

RESULT MARCH 18

London 2, Syracuse 1.

LONDON NEARING TOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., March 19—Two stalwart defensemen, Harold Hicks and "Tooots" Holway, contributed goals that gave London Tecumsehs a 2-to-1 victory over Syracuse in an International Hockey League game here last night. Arthur Clark saved Syracuse from a shutout with a goal late in the third period. Only two penalties were issued. London climbed to within one point of Buffalo Bisons through the victory, but has played one more game than the league leaders.

Upsets Feature Swimming Trials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 19—The Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet, which began here yesterday in the pool of the United States Naval Academy, was featured by several upsets. Ray W. Thompson Jr. '33 of the Naval Academy, who won the 50-yard freestyle title and established a record of 23.1s. in 1931, was eliminated in the trials. Richard W. Banfield '34 of Dartmouth and William A. Lewis '34 of Brown both beat him out in the first semifinal heat. They, with Donald E. Forbes '32, Yale, and Lloyd M. Mustin '32, Naval Academy, will meet for the championship tonight.

Benton S. Wood '33, captain of the Harvard swimming team and holder of the 440-yard freestyle title, finished three yards behind Walter Spence '34 of Rutgers. Walter T. Grady '32, Pennsylvania, winner of the fancy diving championship two years ago, barely qualified. Six men were picked to compete in the finals tonight, and he was the sixth by a small fraction.

Yale University took the favorite position in the meet by placing 14 men in the finals. Navy, Princeton, Penn., Harvard and Columbia placed three men each. Rutgers and Brown had two and Dartmouth one. The summary:

50-YARD FREESTYLE

First Heat—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; J. K. Brines '32, Yale, second. Time—24 4-10s.

Second Heat—Won by R. W. Banfield '34, Dartmouth; W. A. Lewis '34, Brown, second. Time—24 4-10s.

Third Heat—Won by D. E. Forbes '32, Yale; L. M. Mustin '32, Navy, second. Time—25 4-10s.

Fourth Heat—Won by W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Penn.; N. B. Davis '33, Navy, second. Time—24 8-10s.

First Semifinal Heat—Won by R. W. Banfield '34, Dartmouth; W. A. Lewis '34, Brown, second; R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy, third. Time—24 2-10s.

Second Semifinal Heat—Won by D. E. Forbes '32, Yale; L. M. Mustin '32, Navy, second. Time—24 5-10s.

100-YARD FREESTYLE

First Heat—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; L. B. Osborne '32, Yale, second. Time—57 2-10s.

Second Heat—Won by A. T. Hapke Jr. '33, Yale; W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Penn., second. Time—56 7-10s.

Third Heat—Won by D. E. Forbes '32, Yale; L. M. Mustin '32, Navy, second. Time—55 9-10s.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. W. Dayton Jr. '33 Princeton; J. K. Brines '32, Yale, second. Time—57 9-10s.

First Semifinal Heat—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; A. T. Hapke Jr. '33, Yale, second. Time—54 8-10s.

Second Semifinal Heat—Won by D. E. Forbes '32, Yale; J. K. Brines '32, Yale, second. Time—55 7-10s.

220-YARD FREESTYLE

(Four best times to qualify for finals)

First Heat—Won by A. T. Hapke Jr. '33, Yale, 2m. 34s.; Bradford Butler Jr. '32, Yale, second, 2m. 25 5-10s.; N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers, third, 2m. 27 1-10s.; Walter Scheel '32, Columbia, fourth, 2m. 37 7-10s.

Second Heat—Won by L. B. Osborne '32, Yale, 2m. 23 7-10s.; B. S. Wood '33, Harvard, second, 2m. 24 1-10s.; Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale, third, 2m. 29 6-10s.; F. L. Ashworth '33, Navy, fourth, 2m. 33 7-10s.

Third Heat—Won by D. D. Strohmeier '32, Amherst, 2m. 32 3-10s.; J. W. Bain '33, Columbia, second, 2m. 33 5-10s.; D. R. Wheeler '33, Amherst, third, 2m. 33 6-10s.; J. J. Hyland '34, Navy, fourth, 2m. 45 8-10s.

Qualifiers—Osborne, Hapke, Wood and Butler.

440-YARD FREESTYLE

(Four best times qualify for finals)

First Heat—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers, 5m. 15.5s.; B. S. Wood '33, Harvard, second, 5m. 17.8s.; J. W. Harte '32, Yale, third, 5m. 19s.; Bradford Butler Jr. '32, Yale, fourth, 5m. 28.2s.

Second Heat—Won by L. B. Osborne '32, Yale, 5m. 21.9s.; H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Pennsylvania, second, 5m. 27s.; Irving Frank, New York University, third, 5m. 29.6s.; F. L. Ashworth '33, Navy, fourth, 5m. 40.6s.

Qualifiers—Spence, Wood, Harte and Osborne.

FANCY DIVING

Trial Competition (six to qualify)—J. A. Godchaux '32, Yale, 75.35 points; David McCampbell '33, Navy, 71.6 points; W. J. B. Stokes '33, Princeton, 70 points; John Braslin '33, Yale, 69.65 points; C. W. B. Bulkley '32, Princeton, 69.4 points; W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania, 62.5 points.

150-YARD BACKSTROKE

(Four best times to qualify for final)

First Heat—Won by H. E. Stanton '34, Brown, 1m. 49 5-10s.; C. W. Neuhardt '33, Columbia, second, 1m. 55s.; R. H. Milbraith '34, Navy, third; 1m. 59 5-10s.

Second Heat—Won by R. G. Anderson '33, Yale, 1m. 48 2-10s.; F. M. White Jr. '34, Brown, second, 1m. 48 4-10s.; E. E. Stowell '34, Harvard, third, 1m. 48 5-10s.; C. F. Pierson '34, Yale, fourth, 1m. 49 2-10s.

Qualifiers—Anderson, White, Stowell and Pierson.

200-YARD BREASTSTROKE

(Four best times to qualify for final)

First Heat—Won by P. J. T. Callahan '32, Columbia, 2m. 30s.; E. D. Weeks '34, Penna., second, 2m. 41 1-5s.; R. A. West '33, Princeton, third, 2m. 41 3-10s.; W. L. Savell Jr. '34, Yale, fourth, 2m. 42s. (New pool record).

Second Heat—Won by P. H. Torrey '34, Navy, 2m. 50 3-10s.; J. G. Wilcox '32, Yale, second, 2m. 51 7-10s.; J. L. Jordan '33, Navy, third, 2m. 53 1-10s.; K. E. Wilhelm '34, Columbia, fourth, 2m. 57s.

Qualifiers—Callahan, Weeks, West and Savell.

WOODWARD WINS GOLF FINAL

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 19 (AP)—Bill Woodward of Southern Pines won the Southern Pines Country Club Golf Championship here yesterday by defeating George Pottle of Jefferson Highland, N. H., 5 and 4. In the second flight A. Oliver of Buffalo, N. Y., defeated C. R. Newton of Stafford Springs, Conn., 4 and 2. Miss Berdella Bair of Shamokin, Penna., and Hunter Eckert of Reading, Penna., led a field of 30 visiting golfers to win the Thistle Club annual Scotch foursome. They had a net of 75. Miss Eleanor Barron of Haworth, N. J., and John Pottle of Jefferson Highland, N. H., were next with a net of 76.

OXFORD VS. CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE RESULTS

Specially Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor.

University	Won	Lost	Dead Heat
Cambridge	43	40	1
Oxford	40	43	1

DETAILS

Year and Winner	Winning Time and Margin	Winning Stroke
AT HENLEY (2¼ Miles)		
1829—Oxford	14m. 30s. Easily	T. Staniforth, Christ Church
WESTMINSTER TO PUTNEY (4½ Miles)		
1836—Cambridge	36m. 1 minute	A. K. B. Granville, Corpus
1839—Cambridge	31m. 1m. 45s.	E. S. Stanley, Jesus
1840—Cambridge	29m. 30s. ¾ length	C. M. Vials, Third Trinity
1841—Cambridge	32m. 30s. 1m. 4s.	C. M. Vials, Third Trinity
1842—Oxford	30m. 45s. 13s.	F. N. Menzies, University
MORTLAKE TO PUTNEY (4¼ Miles)		
1848—Cambridge	21m. 5s. 2 lengths	C. G. Hill, Second Trinity
1856—Cambridge	25m. 50s. ½ length	H. R. M. Jones, Third Trinity
1863—Oxford	23m. 6s. 43s.	W. M. Hoare, Exeter
PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE (4¼ Miles)		
1845—Cambridge	23m. 30s. 30s.	C. G. Hill, Second Trinity
1849—Cambridge	22m. Easily	J. C. Wray, Second Trinity
1849—Oxford	Foul	W. O. Rich, Christ Church
1852—Oxford	21m. 36s. 27s.	J. W. Chitty, Balliol
1854—Oxford	25m. 29s. 11 strokes	W. O. Meade-King, Pembroke
1857—Oxford	22m. 35s. 35s.	J. T. Thorley, Wadham
1858—Cambridge	21m. 23s. 22s.	J. Hall, Magdalen
1859—Oxford	24m. 40s. Cambridge sank	J. Arkell, Pembroke
1860—Cambridge	26m. 5s. 1 length	J. Hall, Magdalen
1861—Oxford	23m. 30s. 48s.	W. M. Hoare, Exeter
1862—Oxford	21m. 41s. 30s.	W. M. Hoare, Exeter
1864—Oxford	21m. 40s. 26s.	D. Pocklington, Brasenose
1865—Oxford	21m. 24s. 4 lengths	M. Brown, Trinity
1866—Oxford	25m. 35s. 15s.	M. Brown, Trinity
1867—Oxford	22m. 40s. ½ length	R. G. Marsden, Merton
1868—Oxford	20m. 56s. 6 lengths	S. D. Darbishire, Balliol
1869—Oxford	20m. 8s. 2 lengths	S. D. Darbishire, Balliol
1870—Cambridge	22m. 4s. 1¼ lengths	J. H. D. Goldie, St. John's
1871—Cambridge	23m. 5s. 1 length	J. H. D. Goldie, St. John's
1872—Cambridge	21m. 15s. 2 lengths	J. H. D. Goldie, St. John's
1873—Cambridge	19m. 35s. 3¼ lengths	H. E. Rhodes, Jesus
1874—Cambridge	22m. 35s. 3 lengths	H. E. Rhodes, Jesus
1875—Oxford	22m. 2s. 10 lengths	J. P. Way, Brasenose
1876—Cambridge	20m. 20s. Easily	C. D. Shafto, Jesus
1877—Dead Heat	24m. 8s.	{C. D. Shafto, Jesus, Cambridge {H. P. Marriott, Brasenose, Oxford
1878—Oxford	22m. 13s. 10 lengths	H. P. Marriott, Brasenose
1879—Cambridge	21m. 18s. 3½ lengths	E. D. Davis, First Trinity
1880—Oxford	21m. 23s. 3¾ lengths	L. R. West, Christ Church
1881—Oxford	21m. 51s. 3 lengths	L. R. West, Christ Church
1882—Oxford	20m. 12s. 7 lengths	A. H. Higgins, Magdalen
1883—Oxford	21m. 8s. 4 lengths	L. R. West, New Hall
1884—Cambridge	21m. 39s. 2½ lengths	F. I. Pitman, Third Trinity
1885—Oxford	21m. 36s. 3 lengths	H. Girdlestone, Magdalen
1886—Cambridge	22m. 29½s. ⅔ length	F. I. Pitman, Third Trinity
1887—Cambridge	20m. 52s. 3½ lengths	C. J. Bristowe, Trinity Hall
1888—Cambridge	20m. 48s. 5 lengths	J. C. Gardner, Emmanuel
1889—Cambridge	20m. 14s. 2½ lengths	J. C. Gardner, Emmanuel
1890—Oxford	22m. 3s. 1 length	W. A. L. Fletcher, Christ Church
1891—Oxford	21m. 48s. ½ length	C. W. Kent, Brasenose
1892—Oxford	19m. 21s. 2¼ lengths	C. M. Pitman, New College
1893—Oxford	18m. 47s. 1 length 4ft.	M. C. Pilkington, Magdalen
1894—Oxford	21m. 35s. 3½ lengths	C. M. Pitman, New College
1895—Oxford	20m. 50s. 2¼ lengths	C. M. Pitman, New College
1896—Oxford	20m. 1s. 2-5 length	H. G. Gold, Magdalen
1897—Oxford	19m. 12s. 2½ lengths	H. G. Gold, Magdalen
1898—Oxford	22m. 15s. Easily	H. G. Gold, Magdalen
1899—Cambridge	21m. 4s. 3¼ lengths	J. H. Gibbon, Third Trinity
1900—Cambridge	18m. 47s. 20 lengths	J. H. Gibbon, Third Trinity
1901—Oxford	22m. 31s. 2-5 length	R. H. Culme Seymour, New College
1902—Cambridge	21m. 9s. 5 lengths	R. H. Nelson, Third Trinity
1903—Cambridge	19m. 32⅕s. 6 lengths	R. H. Nelson, Third Trinity
1904—Cambridge	21m. 36s. 4½ lengths	M. V. Smith, Trinity Hall
1905—Oxford	20m. 35s. 3 lengths	H. C. Bucknall, Merton
1906—Cambridge	19m. 25s. 3½ lengths	D. C. R. Stuart, Trinity Hall
1907—Cambridge	20m. 26s. 4½ lengths	D. C. R. Stuart, Trinity Hall
1908—Cambridge	19m. 20s. 2½ lengths	D. C. R. Stuart, Trinity Hall
1909—Oxford	19m. 50s. 3½ lengths	R. C. Bourne, New College
1910—Oxford	20m. 14s. 2½ lengths	R. C. Bourne, New College
1911—Oxford	18m. 29s. 2¾ lengths	R. C. Bourne, New College
1912—Oxford	22m. 8s. 3 lengths	R. C. Bourne, New College
1913—Oxford	20m. 53s. ¾ length	E. D. Horsfall, Magdalen
1914—Cambridge	20m. 23s. 4½ lengths	G. E. Tower, Third Trinity
1920—Cambridge	21m. 11s. 4 lengths	P. H. G. H. S. Hartley, Lady Margaret
1921—Cambridge	21m. 45s. 1 length	P. H. G. H. S. Hartley, Lady Margaret
1922—Cambridge	19m. 27s. 4½ lengths	P. H. G. H. S. Hartley, Lady Margaret
1923—Oxford	20m. 54s. ¾ length	W. P. Mellen, Brasenose
1924—Cambridge	18m. 41s. 4½ lengths	A. B. Stobart, Pembroke
1925—Cambridge	21m. 50s. A distance	A. G. Wansborough, Kings
1926—Cambridge	19m. 26s. 5 lengths	C. E. Hamilton-Russell, Third Trinity
1927—Cambridge	20m. 14s. 2½ lengths	R. J. Elles, Trinity Hall
1928—Cambridge	20m. 30s. 10 lengths	T. E. Letchworth, Christ's
1929—Cambridge	19m. 24s. 7 lengths	T. A. Brocklebank, Third Trinity
1930—Cambridge	19m. 9s. 2 lengths	T. A. Brocklebank, Third Trinity
1931—Cambridge	19m. 26s. 2¼ lengths	T. A. Brocklebank, Third Trinity
1932—Cambridge	19m. 11s. 5 lengths	L. Luxton, Melbourne and Pembroke

FREDERICTON BESTS BOSTON H. C. BY 2-0

FREDERICTON-BOSTON H. C. AMATEUR HOCKEY SERIES

Team	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Fredericton	2	1	1	15	10	5
Boston Hockey Club	1	2	1	10	15	3

The Fredericton Millionaires, from Fredericton, New Brunswick, took the lead in their amateur hockey series with the Boston Hockey Club at the Boston Arena Friday evening, by defeating their local rivals, 2 to 0. This gives the Millionaires two victories, one tie and one setback in four games, and a total of 15 goals scored. The final and deciding contest is scheduled for tonight at the Arena. The Boston six was strengthened by several members of the North Cambridge Hockey Club.

The New Brunswick sextet scored the winning goal early in the second period, when Gammon converted a pass from Beaton. The second goal came from the stick of Webster unassisted, late in the third period. The summary:

FREDERICTON		BOSTON H. C.
McManus, Miller	lw	Smith, Cushman, Dyson, Mahoney
Mosher, Beaton	c	
	r, Russell, Liddell, Thayer, Janelle	
Webster, Gammon	rw	
	lw, Culhane, DesRossiers, E. Houle	
Ferguson, Miller, Id		rd, Morrissey, Verrier, Thayer
Bcwman, Miller, rd..Id, Minnehan, L. Houle		
Bubar	g	g, Frazier

Score—Fredericton 2, Boston Hockey Club 0. Goals—Gammon and Webster for Fredericton. Assist—Beaton for Fredericton. Referee—W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

U. S. FINAL IN BERMUDA

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 19 (AP)—Mrs. C. F. Rowley of Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. H. von Rhau of Greenwich, Conn., yesterday advanced to the final of the Bermuda golf championship. Mrs. Rowley had a close fight with Mrs. Thomas Cochrane of Philadelphia before winning, 2 and 1; while Mrs. von Rhau defeated Mrs. Eldon Trimingham, last Bermuda entrant, 4 and 3.

MISS MADISON BREAKS ANOTHER

SEATTLE, Wash., March 19 (AP)—Miss Helene E. Madison, Seattle, swimming flash, annexed her fifty-eighth American mark here last night when she swam 150 yards freestyle over a 20-yard course in 1m. 38⅘. The previous record was set by Miss Gertrude Ederle of New York, June 14, 1925, in 1m. 41⅘s.

WESLEYAN ELECTS BURR

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 19 (AP)—Francis Kelsey Burr '33 of South Manchester, Conn., competitor in 220 and 440-yard freestyle events, has been elected captain of the Wesleyan University swimming team.

LEADING HOCKEY SCORERS

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assts	Pts
Jackson, Toronto		25	24	49
Primeau, Toronto		10	34	44
W. Cook, Rangers		30	12	42
C. Conacher, Toronto		33	9	42
Trottier, Montreal		27	14	41
Smith, Montreal		10	31	41
Morenz, Canadiens		21	18	39
Clapper, Boston		17	21	38
Dillon, Rangers		23	14	37
Ward, Montreal		19	18	37

CANADIAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE

Klein, Boston	22	16	38
Hart, Providence	19	15	34
Asmundson, Bronx	16	16	32
Pettinger, Bronx	13	18	31
Harrington, Providence	13	18	31
Starr, Springfield	18	10	28
Sheppard, Bronx	17	11	28
Heximer, Springfield	11	16	27
King, Philadelphia	14	11	25
Gaudreault, Providence	11	12	23

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

Vokes, San Francisco	28	7	35
Coupez, Hollywood	16	17	33
Evans, Hollywood	15	17	32
Dunn, Hollywood	22	7	32
Johnson, Hollywood	21	7	28
Irving, Los Angeles	16	11	27
Blythe, Hollywood	19	6	25
Huffman, San Francisco	13	11	24
Dyck, San Francisco	12	12	24
Harper, Oakland	16	5	21

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Hollywood	19	4	7	126	81	42
San Francisco	12	6	9	90	92	30
Oakland	9	7	12	89	90	25
Los Angeles	9	1	21	112	154	19

RESULT MARCH 13

Hollywood 6, Los Angeles 1.

RESULT MARCH 15

San Francisco 6, Hollywood 5.

RESULT MARCH 16

Oakland 2, Hollywood 2, overtime.

RESULT MARCH 17

Los Angeles 8, San Francisco 5.

OKLAHOMA COACH RESIGNS

NORMAN, Okla., March 19 (AP)—Adrian H. Lindsey, football coach at the University of Oklahoma for the last five years, tendered his resignation yesterday, to become effective at the close of the college year. He said he had reached the conclusion his retirement "is probably best for all concerned." Lindsey has been "under fire" by student and alumni factions because of the showing of last year's football team, which won only one "Big Six" Conference game.

BATES ELECTS MURPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, March 19—Joseph Francis Murphy Jr. '34 of Watertown, Mass., has been elected captain of the Bates College hockey team for next season. The captain-elect plays center on the hockey team and end on the varsity football squad.

MANN CAPTAIN AT DARTMOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 19—Thomas D. Mann '33 of Quechee, Vt., was elected captain of the Dartmouth College winter sports team at a meeting of the lettermen yesterday. Mann has been an all-around skiing star on the team for two years.

CHICAGO FIVES AMONG LEADERS

Columbus, Ohio, Awarded A. B. C. Tourney for 1933

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Macomb R. C., Mt. Clemens, Mich	2907
P. W. Mussey & Co., Chicago	2881
Marksons Furnitures, Syracuse	2870
P. M. Freight Traffic, Detroit	2861
Bowlers Journal, Chicago	2859
Jefferson Alleys, Syracuse	2843
Louis H. von Bergen, Scranton	2839
Samuel Boosters, Chicago	2831
R. M. Schweitser, Chicago	2826
Merchants Oils, Cincinnati	2824

TWO-MAN TEAMS

K. Wilkes-C. Pankow, Buffalo	1272
E. P. Rinck-J. F. Busam, Cincinnati	1230
R. H. Newton-S. P. Garofalo, St. Louis	1230
P. F. Schmidt-J. R. Krieger, Cleveland	1220
G. P. Fothergill-C. R. Kaley, St. Louis	1212
J. F. Lambers-G. N. Rehage, Cincinnati	1211
H. S. Reisch-H. P. Allbright, Springfield	1203
J. E. Ludwig-E. F. Heuermann, St. Louis	1200
P. H. Fabing-J. T. Tordella, Gary	1198
W. J. Lundgren-R. W Achenbach, Chi.	1198

SINGLES

Alexander Graham, New Phila., Ohio	719
A. C. Baumann, Columbus	710
Charles Drs, Chicago	704
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	685
L. M. Fisher, Cincinnati	674
Gregg Griffo, Syracuse	668
G. W. Reese, Cleveland	665
S. P. Garofalo, St. Louis	660
J. R. Holohan, Albany	658
G. T. Koopman, Springfield	652

ALL-EVENTS

S. P. Garofalo, St. Louis	1921
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	1884
Lawrence Angstman, Bay City	1870
H. R. Simon, Cincinnati	1839
Alexander Graham, New Phila, Ohio	1839
J. N. Petras, Scranton	1835
H. P. Sheer, St. Louis	1831
E. F. Heuermann, St. Louis	1815
A. J. Gruehs, Hamilton	1800
M. A. Lunow, Chicago	1800

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 19—Columbus, Ohio, was awarded the 1933 tournament of the American Bowling Congress at the annual convention of the delegates Friday. Peoria, Ill., the other leading city for the thirty-third renewal meet, lost in its attempt to convince the delegates present that it would be a more desirable place to hold the national tournament. The vote was: for Columbus, 126; for Peoria, 80.

Elmer H. Baumgarten of Chic

MOST CHANGES ARE LIMITED TO FRACTIONS

Stock Market Inclined to Heaviness, Closing Barely Steady

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—The stock market was caught between conflicting influences today and was unable to make headway in either direction.

The bitter fight in Congress over the tax measure, resulting in House approval of the old war-time surcharges on large incomes, brought considerable uneasiness to financial quarters. This was counterbalanced as a market factor, however, by President Hoover's reassuring statement on the railroads.

The market was inclined to heaviness at times, but there appeared to be enough week-end short covering to absorb the selling, and most net changes were limited to small fractions. The market was barely steady at the close, with a few issues off a point or so, including U. S. Steel, American Telephone, International Harvester, Utilities Power & Light A, Santa Fe and Borden.

Kreuger & Toll was the outstanding feature of the session. News from Stockholm that the management had requested suspension of trading brought a flurry of selling, and the issue dropped to a low price of 1, and closed at 1¼, off ½. This issue traded in blocks of 5000 to 50,000 shares, and accounted for roughly half the day's turnover in the stock market of around 800,000 shares.

The stock market held up relatively well, in the opinion of most brokerage quarters, in view of the slump in leading commodity markets following news of the Farm Board's plan to dispose of holdings abroad. Even the commodities met support, however, notably cotton, which closed virtually unchanged after an early sag.

Trade News Colorless

The week-end trade and industrial news was again colorless, failing to offer any encouragement to those looking for a spring pickup in general activity. Estimates of steel operations for the Youngstown area next week are about 26 per cent of capacity, compared with 27 per cent this week.

It was notable that special selling of the sort encountered in yesterday's market was lacking. The utility issues generally steadied, with the notable exception of the Electric Power & Light preferred issues, which broke a few points.

The Kreuger & Toll situation was rather confusing. The request to suspend trading came at a time when Wall Street thought that the emergency was past. The stock exchange maintained complete silence on the matter, although it was intimated that some action might be taken next week.

Foreign exchanges were irregularly higher, with fresh strength of the pound sterling notable. This currency ruled at $3.64½ for cables, up about a cent. The Scandinavians were also firm.

Bond Market Irregular

An irregular and uncertain trend continued to prevail in the bond market today with the United States Government list, as usual, maintaining a contradictory firmness.

A number of the Liberty and Treasury issues hovered around the high levels of the year although trading was not as active as in previous sessions.

Some of the low-priced transportation mortgages lifted their heads upon announcement from Washington that President Hoover had reported the financial needs of the carriers less than at first thought and indicated April maturities would be met.

Missouri Pacific convertible 5½s, under somewhat severe pressure recently, rallied temporarily, and Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s and Rock Island convertible 4½s recovered some of their previous losses. All of the recoveries did not hold, however. Atchison 4s dropped 1 point and New York Central 5s were heavy.

In the utilities section American & Foreign Power 5s, which had followed the slump of Electric Bond & Share stock, rallied 2 or more points. Duquesne Light 4½s and International Telephone debenture 5s improved. The industrials had little activity. International Match 5s, a Kreuger issue, were noticably heavy. Some of the oils sagged.

The foreign department was somewhat inactive and moderately lower. German 5½s and 7s were depressed, the former losing around two points. Kreuger & Toll 5s, which recovered fairly well yesterday, gave up 4 or more points. British 5½s advanced as did bonds of Italy. The Argentines were inclined to give ground and Japanese obligations were steady.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.19	Last Mar.18
9¼	5		Abitibi pf	300	7	7	7	
13	10⅜	1	Addressograph	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅞
16½	12⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	13⅞	13⅝	13½	14
62½	46	4½g	Air Reduction	1200	56⅜	55½	55½	56
16⅝	11⅛	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
3⅛	1¼		Allegnany Corp	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6½	2⅜		Allegh pf ww XL	100	3	3	3	2⅞
87½	62¼	6f	Allied Chem	3400	77⅜	76½	76⅝	76¾
13⅝	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	10⅜	10½	10½	10⅝
14⅜	12	2	Amerada	100	14	14	14	14
¾	½		Am Beet Sugar	100	½	½	½	½
73⅞	54⅛	5f	Am Can	9700	65⅞	64⅝	65	65⅛
39⅞	25	7	Am Car & F pf	210	31½	30	30	33
37¼	29	3f	Am Chicle	100	34	34	34	34
10⅛	6½		Am Com Alcohol	400	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
9¼	5¾		Am & For Pow	1100	5	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
33	15¼	6	Am & For Pow 6	300	16	15¼	16	16
38⅛	17¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	400	17½	17	17	17
17¼	11½		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	9¼	9	9	9
6	4¾	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
21⅜	12	2	Am Ice	200	19	18¾	18¾	19
8½	5		Am International	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
44⅜	30¼	.7	Am Loco pf	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
⅛3	167⅛	13	1 Am Power & Lt	2300	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅛
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
124	110	7	Am Radiator pf	10	110	110	110	
1	⅛		Am Republics	100	1	⅞	⅞	1
13	7⅝		Am Rolling Mill	400	10	9⅞	10	10
25½	20	5	Am Shipbuilding	20	20	20	20	
18⅝	12⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	400	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
85	60	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	60¼	60	60	60
⅛	⅛		Am Solvents & C	1500	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1¼	¼		Am Solvents pf	200	¼	¼	¼	¼
39¼	21⅛	4	Am Sugar Ref	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½
88⅛	67¼	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	73	73	73	73
137⅜	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	12400	120⅝	119	119⅛	120⅜
34½	24⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	100	29	29	29	28⅝
5⅝	2		Am Woolen	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
20⅞	15½		Am Wolen pf	200	25	23¾	23¾	24¼
22⅞	19⅜		Anaconda Cop	400	9	8¾	8¾	9
9	6		Anaconda Wire	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
2	1		Afmour Ill A	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1⅝	½		Armour Ill B	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
14¼	6⅜		Armour Ill pf	100	11¾	11½	11½	11¼
9⅝	7½		Asso Oil	20	8	8	8	9
8¼	5½		Asso Dry Goods	400	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	700	76	75	75	75⅞
22⅛	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1500	11⅛	11	11	10¾
79½	72¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	73	73	73	
151½	83⅝	4§	Auburn Auto	4700	91⅜	89⅛	90¼	90½
⅜	⅛		Auto Sales	100	½	½	½	
2	1½		Auto Sales pf	110	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3½	2½		Aviation Corp Del	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			—B—					
8½	4⅞		Baldwin Loco	200	6	6	6	6
28½	16⅛		Baldwin Loco pf	20	20	20	20	20½
21⅞	12¾		Balt & Ohio	3100	15⅞	14½	15	14⅜
41½	22		Balt & Ohio pf	400	20¼	19½	21⅜0	19½
99	85	6½	Bamberger pf	10	87	87	87	
5⅞	4		Barnsdall A	700	4½	4¼	4½	4⅜
18¼	10¼	1	Bendix Aviation	1100	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
24⅝	19½	2f	Best & Co	100	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20⅜
24⅜	15⅞	.60	Bethlehem Steel	3400	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅜
74	110	7	Beth Steel pf	100	55	55	55	55½
22¼	13½		Bohn Alum & Br	400	13½	13	13¼	13¼
43⅜	34¾	3f	Borden	3200	39½	38⅜	38¾	39⅞
12⅝	9	1	Borg Warner	400	10	9⅞	10	10
11⅜	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	300	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
50¼	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	100	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	46
2	1¼		Bruns Terminal	100	1	1	1	1
8⅛	5½		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼
14	10		Budd Mfg pf	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	
13	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	400	11¼	11	11	11⅛
85	72	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	80	80	80	
1¼	⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	600	1	1	1	
19	10½		Byers	700	15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
55	50	7	Byers pf	30	61	60	60	
			—C—					
11⅞	8⅛		Calif Packing	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
7⅛	5⅜		Campbell Wy&C	100	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
10⅝	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5500	14⅞	14	14⅜	15
18⅞	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	
43⅝	26⅛		Case Thresh	16100	33⅞	33	33⅜	33½
3⅜	2¼		Celotex Co	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
12½	11½	1½	Central Aguirre	200	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	
6¼	5		Century Ribbon	100	5	5	5	
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	600	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3⅜	2½		Certain-Teed	1200	3⅜	2¾	2¾	2½
7	4¾		Checker Cab Mfg	200	5½	5¼	5¼	
20⅝	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	13⅝	13½	13½	14
31½	18	2½	Ches & Ohio	7100	20	19½	19⅝	19½
3¼	1¾		Chi Mil & St P	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3¼	2¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
12⅜	6		Chi & N'Western	400	8⅝	8	8	8
6¾	3⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	400	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
17⅜	7		Chi Pneu T pf	400	7	6	7	6
16⅝	8½		Chi Rock Isl & P	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-0
14½	11½		Chi R&P 6	100	12	11¾	12	
14	10	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	
7½	4		Childs Company	400	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
15¾	10¼	1	Chrysler	1400	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
28½	25	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	300	25¾	25	25¾	25
68	63	6½	City Ice & F2pf	30	65	65	65	63
2⅛			City Stores	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
31½	26⅛	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	400	28¼	28	28¼	29¾
12⅜	6¾		Colo Fuel & Ir	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
16⅛	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	900	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	100	73½	73½	73½	75
41⅞	28	3	Columbian Carb	900	35½	34⅞	35	34⅞
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	22	21¾	22	
77	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	72	71	71	
10¼	7¼	.60	Commi Solvents	600	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	8⅜
45⅞	31½	.30	Conwith & So	14600	37⅛	35⅜	36⅜	37
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
11¾	8⅝	2	Consol Film I pf	100	9½	9½	9½	10
62¾	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	1900	62⅝	61⅞	62⅛	62⅜
95	89	5	Consol Gas pf	100	92½	92½	92½	93⅛
10⅞	8	1	Consol Laundries	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛
⅝	⅜		Consol Textile	1400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1⅛	⅜		Container B	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1	⅜		Cont Baking B	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
47¼	40	8	Cont Baking pf	100	43	43	43	
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	700	37⅜	37	37⅜	37¼
25½	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	22	22	22	22½
1¾	1		Cont Motors	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7	5⅜		Cont Oil	1900	6	6	6	6⅛
¾	⅜		Cont Shares	400	½	½	½	½
47⅝	37	3	Corn Products	800	43½	42¾	42¾	43½
4¾	2⅜		Coty	900	3½	3½	3½	
19	10¼		Crex Carpet	100	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18⅜
4½	2⅜		Crosley Radio	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
15⅞	12	1.20	Crown Cork & S	300	13ffl	13¼	13⅜	
35½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
2¾	1¾		Curtiss-Wright	2700	1⅞	1½	1½	1½
2⅜	1⅞		Curtiss-Wright A	1500	2	2	2	2
			—D—					
15½	9⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	400	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅞
23¾	17⅞		Del Lack & W	100	19	19	19	19
15⅝	12½	1	Diamond Match	600	15¼	15	15	15
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	800	10⅛	10	10	9⅞
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	15⅝	15½	15½	
18⅞	7¾	1	Douglas A	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	10
59¾	46⅛	4	Du Pont de Nem	6900	49½	48⅜	48⅝	49¼
			—E—					
87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	300	75½	75¼	75¼	75⅜
13½	9½		Ettingon S pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
32¾	23⅜	4	Elec Austo-Lite	3100	26⅜	25⅞	25½	25½
100¼	95	7	Elec Auto-L pf	30	98	96	98	
2½	1¼		Elec Boat	400	2	1¾	2	2
4	2¾		Elec & Mus Ind	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
153¼	94¾	1	Elec Pow & Lt	4100	111⅜	103½	105⅜	105⅜
64	42¾	7	Elec Pow & Lt pf	300	45	42¾	43	45
55½	39	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	39	39	39	
33¼	25½	3	Elec Sto Battery	700	27	26½	26½	26¾
56	46	5½	Enginrs PS5½ pf ww	100	56	56	56	56
19	17½	2½	Equitable Off Bldg	600	18	17½	18	17¾
10	5¼		Erie RR	100	7	7	7	7¾
5	3½		Eureka Vacuum	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
			—F—					
10⅞	3⅛		Fed Water Serv	600	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	8
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	100	24	24	24	24
53	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	100	50½	50½	50½	50½
⅜	⅛		Fisk Rub lpf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12	8		Foster-Wheeler	100	9	9	9	9
4⅝	2¾		Fox Film A	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	600	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
			—G—					
11⅞	11	1	Gamewell	10	12½	12½	12½	14
35¾	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	700	32½	31⅜	32	31½
15½	11	1	Gen Asphalt	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	600	17⅜	16¾	17	17¼
105¾	97	8	Gen Baking pf	10	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
57⅜	4		Gen Cable pf	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝
26⅛	17¾	1	Gen Electric	6500	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
111¼	103⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	5200	11	10⅞	11	
40½	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	1100	37½	37¼	37½	38
2⅜	1⅞	6	Gen Gas & E A	200	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
29½	24⅛	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	20	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
37	31⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
24⅜	18⅛	2	Gen Motors	14600	19⅜	18⅛	18¼	18¼
87¼	59½	5	Gen Motors pf	300	80½	80½	80½	80⅞
14	10¾	1	Gen Print Ink	10	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	11¾
60	44	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	54¾	54¾	54¾	
28⅜	19¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	100	23	23	23	
16	9		Gen Steel Cas pf	10	10	10	10	
1⅛	⅜		Gen Thea Equip	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	5800	19⅞	19	19⅛	19⅜
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	100	63	63	63	62½
2½	1⅜		Gimbel Bros	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
50	42	7	Glidden pf	10	48¼	48¼	48¼	
6½	5⅛		Gold Dust	200	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
19⅜	16	1.60	Gold Dust	800	18¼	18	18	18½
5⅝	3⅞		Goodrich	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	
18¾	12⅞	1	Goodyear	200	16	16	16	16½
11½	7¼	.30	Gotham Silk Hos	100	10	10	10	10⅛
4⅝	2⅜		Graham Paige	800	2⅜	2½	2⅝	2⅜
7¾	5¼		Granby	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
3	1		Grand-Sil Stores	1600	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
41⅜	23¼	3	Grand Un pf	100	33	33	33	
30¼	25⅛	1	Grant (WT)	400	27½	27⅛	27½	28
25	16⅛	2	Great Nor pf	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
13¼	11½	2	Great Nor Ore	300	11½	11½	11½	11¾
1¾	1		Grigsby-Grunow	900	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
			—H—					
2¼	1⅜		Hahn Dept Sto	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
19	14		Hahn D S pf	100	14	14	14	14
1½	1⅛		Hayes Body	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10	5		Hollander	200	8⅛	8	8	
11⅞	10	1	Holland Furnace	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
130¼	110	7.80f	Homestake M	100	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
4	2½		Houdaille Her B	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
57⅛	55¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	500	55	55	55	
16⅛	10¼	2	Howe Sound	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
11⅜	6		Hudson Motor	2000	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
5⅜	3		Hupp Motors	500	3	3	3	3⅛
			—I—					
18¼	9½		Ill Central	4400	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	13¾
1⅜	1¼		Indian Refining	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38¾	23⅛	4	Indus Rayon	1100	32	31¾	31¾	32
14⅜	5⅛		Interboro Rap T	200	11⅛	11	11	11½
117	90¾	6f	Int Business M	300	104	102⅜	104	105
1⅞	⅜		Int Combustion	300		1	1	1
21	4⅞		Int Combus pf	200	10½	10½	10½	10¼
29¾	21⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	1000	22¼	22	22	23⅛
11⅝	8⅝	2b	Int Hydroelec	900	10⅛	10	10	10⅜
24½	8⅞		Int Match pf	2300	9¾	9	9¼	9⅞
9¼	7⅛		Int Nickel	2600	8	8	8	8
37	24¾	6	Int Pr Ink pf	20	37	37	37	37
23½	19⅜	2	Int2Salt	100	20½	20½	20½	20¾
24⅞	15		Int Silver	200	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.19	Last Mar.18
69	50	4	Int Silver pf	2000	51	51	51	
13½	7½		Int Tel & Tel	5600	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
52½	40¼		Interst Dp S pf xw	5600	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
6¾	4½		Intertype Corp	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
			—J—					
28½	15½		Johns Manville	800	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½
84	73¼	7	Jones & Laugh pf	170	68½	66¼	68¼	68½
			—K—					
13¼	8½		Kan C & South	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
2⅞	1		Kelly-Springfield	1300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
22⅞	6¾		Kelly-Sp 8%	100	16½	16½	16½	18⅜
10⅜	7		Kelvinator Corp	2400	8¾	8½	8½	9
13	8⅞		Kennecott Cop	1000	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9
13⅜	10		Kinney pf	40	10	10	10	
19	14½	1.60	Kresge	1400	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	14¾
9⅛	1	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	448400	1⅝	1	1¼	1¾
			—L—					
2⅛	2		Lee Rubber	200	2	2	2	
6½	5½		Lehigh Port Cem	1100	5½	5	5	5⅝
14	12	1.20	Link-Belt	300	12	12	12	
22	14½	2	Liquid Carbonic	100	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18¼
34	22¼	4§	Loew's Inc	100	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	29
4⅜	2⅞		Lofl Inc	200	3½	3⅛	3½	
23⅜	19⅛	1¾	Louisville G&E A	200	21⅜	21⅛	21½	
5	1½		Ludlum Steel	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
			—M—					
16⅞	14⅜	1	McIntyre Porcu	200	15½	15⅛	15½	15⅞
62¼	43	4	McKeesport Tin	100	50½	50½	50½	50⅜
60½	41	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1500	42	41⅞	42	42
41⅜	26	7	Man Elv gtd	40	41¾	41¼	41¼	
20⅜	7		Man Elv mg	900	16½	16⅛	16¼	16½
12¼	9½	.80	Marine Mid	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
2	1		Marmon Motor	100	1	1	1	1
20⅞	13¼	2	Mathieson Alkali	200	17	16⅝	16⅝	17½
20	16	1.80	May Dept Stores	400	16½	16⅛	16½	16½
22¼	18	1.80	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	18	18	18	18
4¼	2⅞		Miami Cop	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6¼	5¼		Mid-Cont-Pet	100	5½	5⅛	5½	5½
10	5½	3	Midland Steel	300	5½	5⅛	5½	5½
14	7	4	Min SP&SSM Il	30	12	12	12	
7¾	4½		Mo Kan & Tex	1200	5¾	5	5¼	5⅜
11	5¾		Mo Pacific	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
26	12		Mo Pacific pf	2100	15⅜	14½	14⅞	15¼
30¾	20¾	1¼	Monsanto Chem	300	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	27½
11¼	6⅞		Montgom Ward	1400	9¾	9⅛	9¼	9¾
⅜	⅛		Mother Lode	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6½	4⅜		Motor Wheel	400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
9⅞	5⅜		Murray Body	1400	8⅝	8¼	8½	8½
			—N—					
19¼	15	2	Nash Motors	500	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15½
5	1		Nat Bel H pf	600	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
46⅞	37⅛	2.80	Nat Biscuit	400	42½	42⅛	42½	41⅞
14⅜	7¾		Nat Cash Reg	400	10½	10⅛	10½	10½
31⅜	21	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	6100	28½	27⅝	28	28⅜
16⅜	12¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1600	13½	13	13⅜	13½
23½	19½	1	Nat Steel	200	20	20	20	20
10	6¾	.60	Nat Tea	100	8	8	8	
6⅝	4⅛		Nevada Cons Cop	900	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4½
36⅝	24½		N Y Central	7100	28¼	27¼	27⅝	28¾
15⅝	6½		N Y C & StL pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
31⅜	17⅝		N Y NH & H	2100	22	21¼	21⅜	21
78¾	50	7	N Y NH & H pf	400	51	50	51	
64⅜	49	7	N Y Shipbldg pf	20	50¼	50	50	
17⅞	12⅜	2	Noranda M	1400	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	15½
40	29	10a	North American	6100	34⅜	33¾	33¾	34¼
47⅜	41	3	North Amer pf	100	45	45	45	46⅜
4¼	2¾		No Am Aviation	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Domestic Trade Still Awaiting Impetus—Britain Bright Spot

The passing of another week has brought to light no new factor of unusual significance on which to base expectations that trade and industry will resume its normal stride at once or soon. However, it is not too much to say that the world at large breathed easier on Monday when it learned that Hindenburg had swamped his chief opponent, Hitler, in the German elections, thus assuring a continuance of conservative leadership, a constructive attitude toward German debts and international treaties, and the probable elimination of a menace to European peace.

Outside of the reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of England to 3½ per cent, the third since the middle of February and a further indication that money conditions in the British Empire are returning to a more normal status, there were no outstanding trade or financial developments abroad which would affect business.

It is true the Kreuger & Toll reverberations still cause uncertainty as to the eventual outcome of this widely ramified organization, but it appears the dangerous possibilities have been lessened.

National Budget

In the domestic scene most eyes are centered on developments at Washington where the attempt to balance the national budget is the paramount issue today. The action of a rebellious coalition of Democrats and Republicans in trampling on the long considered revenue program of the Ways and Means Committee which had brought out a manufacturers' sales tax, and forcing a wartime surtax on wealth places the administration program in jeopardy. It is perhaps the fear of just such a stampede as occurred in the House of Representatives yesterday that has thrown a cloud of hesitation if not distrust over the security markets. Conscription of wealth seems an easy way out of a financial morass for legislators, but business leaders think that it threatens the stability of the present economic order.

Several other important matters focused attention on the nation's capital, particularly the publication of the revised Glass banking bill, whose aim is to prevent the use of federal funds for speculation, to establish a $700,000,000 corporation to liquidate the assets of closed banks, to curb "chain banking," promote branch banking and give the Reserve Board jurisdiction over operations in the open market.

Then there was the move to reduce all federal salaries from the highest to the lowest by 10 to 20 per cent, which was started in the House, and the demand by a group of senators, backed by representatives of industry and patriotic organizations, for a complete embargo on Soviet products, in part induced by the belief that the Soviet system is one of forced labor.

Business Waiting

As to the business picture, it has in the main the same appearance as a week ago, though the lights and shadows may be accentuated. The money situation is improving, with bank failures at a minimum, with hoarded funds continuing their trek back to the banks, a slight easing of credit and an increase in brokers' loans, indicating the public is again buying common stocks. Trade and industry, however, continue in the trough, failures have increased for the third successive week, commodity prices are weaker and the decline in bank clearing is unchecked, being down this week for all leading cities 39 per cent from a year ago.

The chief indices are not encouraging. Steel operations are down 1 per cent from a week ago to 25½ per cent, electricity output for the week ended March 12 is off 8.2 per cent from the like 1931 week, oil output is higher, and gasoline and oil stocks have risen, while building prospects for March are less favorable than the February figures indicated.

No cheerful news comes from the auto industry yet, though Ford is swinging into production on his new fours and eights. The machine industry is somewhat brighter. The electrical refrigeration business reports gains over last year.

Retail trade is below a year ago, though shoe sales are good, and there is a better outlook for textiles. Department store sales are as good as a year ago or better on the Pacific coast and in New England.

European Conditions

Great Britain is still the bright spot in Europe. Optimism is gaining, and business, stimulated by the new tariff, shows a good tone, with prospects comparatively bright. Exports are holding their own, especially textiles. British steel output in January for the first time since the war exceeded that of Germany.

Unemployment continues to rise in France, which is suffering a belated touch of deflation. In the textile industry, 60 per cent of the looms are idle. Commodity prices are weak. Buying is on a hand-to-mouth basis.

The election in Germany helped sentiment. The February trade balance was favorable, but the surplus was small, and it seems evident that the country will be unable to meet foreign obligations.

Czechoslovakian business conditions are unfavorable. Unemployment there also is acute. Cotton and wool exports have fallen sharply this year. Steel output is less than half of that of a year ago. A loan for 600,000,000 francs was approved this month by the French Chamber of Deputies.

Italian business is dull and unemployment is substantially above the 1,000 000 mark. Imports are exceeding exports.

Activity in Spain continues downward. The peseta recently reached a new low. Heavier taxes are unavoidable.

The New York stock market trend this week was toward lower levels, with similar influences sending stocks in London and Paris downward.

FRENCH UTILITY EARNINGS

PARIS, March 19—Compagnie Generale d'Electricite reports for 1931 net profit of 38,000,000 francs, compared with 38,750,000 in 1930. Dividend of 90 francs a share has been continued.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	66	64½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	36⅛	35
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	23	22½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	33½	32½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	81¼	81
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	37½	34
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70	70
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89¾	89¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s 39 cv	103⅛	103⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102⅝	102
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100	99⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	100	99⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103½	103
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	90¼	90¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	80½	80½
Armour & Co 4½s 39	75	74½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	66⅜	65⅝
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	58	58
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	82½	82
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	83½	82½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88	87⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91½	91¼
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	91¼	91¼
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	99½	98½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83⅜	82
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	75¾	75¾
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	54	54
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	81	80
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	47	46½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	63½	62¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ref bds div '50	74⅛	74
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	92½	92
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	70	70
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	103
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	75¼	75¼
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	71½	70
Boston & Maine 5s '67	70	69⅞
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	38	38
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103½	103½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	88½	88
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	98	97¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	61¼	60
By Products Coke 5½s '45	55	55
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80¼	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	80	80
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86	86
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	86	86
Can North deb 6½s '46	100½	100½
Can North deb 7s '40	98½	98½
Can Pacific deb 4s	64	64
Can Pacific 4½s '46	81	80½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	78	78
Can Pacific 5s '44	85½	85½
Can Pacific 5s '54	80½	80⅜
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	30¼	30
Cen Pacific 5s '60	76	75¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	91½	91½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	89	89
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	40¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	61	60¼
Ches & O 4½s B	83¼	83¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	86¾	86¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	14¼	14¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	50	49
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	39¾	39¾
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s 32 ct	69	69
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 3000	7¾	7½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	34½	34
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	63	63
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	40	40
Chicago & Nw 4¾s ccv '49	29	28½
Chicago StL New Or 5½s	70	70
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	59¼	58¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	50½	50
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	37¼	35½
Chicago StL Pitts 5s	100	100
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	72	72
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	85	85
Childs Co 5s '43	30	28
Cin Un Terminal 4½s A 2020	93	93
Cin Un T 5s rct	98	98
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	67¾	67¾
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	80½	80½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	91¾	91¾
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	89	89
Com Credit Co 6s '34	93	93
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	90¼	90⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20	20
Con Gas 4½s '51	94¼	93⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¼	104¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100½	100½
Container Corp 6s '46	30	30
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	75	75
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww 40	57	57
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83¾	83¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	38	38
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	82¼	81¾
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	96⅝	96½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	38½	37½
Erie RR gen lien	56	56
Erie RR gen 5s '75	38	37½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	75	73
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	21¼	21¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	53¾	53¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅞
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2½	1⅞
Goodrich 6s '45	44⅜	40
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80	80
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '36	95½	95½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98¼	97¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	68	68
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	70⅝	69
Great Northern gen 5½sB'52	82	82
Great Northern 7s '36 A	97¼	97¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	36½	36½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	11	11
Houston Oil 5½s '40	57⅜	57⅜
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	62½	61
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83½	83½
Humble Oil 5s '37	98⅞	98⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅝	100⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102⅜	102
Ill Central 4s '52	52¼	51¾
Ill Central 4s '53	45¾	45¾
Ill Central 4½s '66	38½	37¾
Ill Central 6½s '36	65½	65½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	41	40
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98½	98⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '41	12	10
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	99¼	99¼
Interlake Iron 5s	50	50
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	46	45
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	37½	34
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	36¼	32½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	54¾	54⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55	54½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63½	63
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	36	36
Int & G Nor ext 6s '52	44	44
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	50	50
Int Paper 6s '55	33⅞	33⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	40¼	39
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	48½	48½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	41½	40½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	86¼	86¼
Kan City P & L 4½s B	95¾	95¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84¾	84½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	84¼	84¼
Kings Co El 4s '49	70½	70½
Kings Co Lt 6s '54	123¼	123¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	88	88
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	70½	70
L'Autaro 6s '54	12	12
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	50	50
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	74	74
Long Island rfg 4s '49	80	80
Long Island 5s '31	94¾	94¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	44¾	44½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	39¾	39¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	84½	84½
Metro Water 5½s '50	47½	47¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96½	96¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '62	91¾	91¾
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	63	63
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	28¾	28½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	47	47
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	47	47
Mo Pac 5s I '81	47	46½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	31	29¾
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	18½	18½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94½	93¾
Nat Steel 5s	79	78¾
Newberry 5½s	79	78
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	75½	75½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	77	77
N O T & M inc 5s '35	32	32
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74	74
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	74	74
NYC&HR 4½s N	65	65
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	72	71½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	90¼	90¼
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	66	66
N Y Chi & StL 4½s '78	35¼	35¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	63	60¼
NY Dock Co 5s '38	37½	37½
NY Edison 5s '44	102½	102½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109⅝	109
NY G ELH&P pur m 4s '49	93½	93½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	66¾	66¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	65	64
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53	53
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95¼	95¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99⅞	99½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	58½	58½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	17	16
North Am Co 5s '61	87	87
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	87½	87
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	87½	87½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59	59
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	80	79
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	83½	83½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96¾	96¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104¾	104¾
Northwestern Tel 4½s	94	94
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101	101
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	43¾	42¾
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87⅜	86⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	68½	67
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	77⅝	77⅝
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	96¾	96¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	81⅛	81
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	76	75½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¼	99⅞
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	96	96
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	51¾	50
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	55	54½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88⅛	88⅛
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	45¼	45¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	54	54
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	78	78
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s' 60 B	95	95
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	55	55
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	60½	60½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	27½	27½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91¼	91¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	74¾	73¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	80	80¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	73¾	73¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	48	47¼
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	60	60
Revere Copp & Br 6s '48	54	54
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	13¾	13¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	55	55
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	60	60
St Louis I M&S 4s R&G div '33	70	70
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	27	26½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	21	20
St Louis SW con 4s '32	83½	81
Seaboard A L 6s ct	4½	4½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	38	38
Shell Pipe 5s '52	72	71½
Shell Union 5s '47	67¾	66⅞
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	67⅞	66¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	88¼	88¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92	92
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	97¼
Sinclair Pipe L af 8s '42	96	96
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	57	57
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¼	101¼
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	66½	66½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	65½	65½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	62¼	62
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	80½	80
Southern Ry con 5s '94	80	80
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101½	100⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	92	91¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '49	25	25
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101⅝	101⅝
Ter RR Assoc StL rfg 5s '44	93½	93½
Texas Corp 5s '44	78¼	77
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	97⅛	97⅛
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	99	99
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93⅝	92
Union Pacific 4s '68	78	77
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83	83
United Biscuit 6s '42	98¾	98¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	37	36
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	76	76
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	36	34
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	36½	36
Virginia Ry 5s '62	87½	87½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99¾	99¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	9⅝	9⅝
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	73½	73½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	10½	10
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	25½	25
Warren Bros 6s '41	39	39
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100½	100
West Shore 4s 2361	70¼	70¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	57½	57½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	62	62
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	98	98
Western Pacific 5s A '46	42½	42½
Western Union 5s '51	65	65
Western Union 6½s '36	91	91
Western Union 5s '60	64⅞	64⅞
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	63	62¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	62½	62
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	70	69½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	100	100
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66¾	66¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar19	Mar18
3½s '47	99.18	99.	99.16	98.31
1st 4¼s '47	100.10	100.9	100.9	100.9
4th 4¼s '38	100.22	100.20	100.21	100.20
US 3s '55	90.	89.30	90.	90.
US 3½s '49	92.8	92.3	92.4	91.9
US 3½s '43 Mar	95.7	95.2	95.7	95.2
US 3½s '43 June	95.9	95.3	95.4	95.6
US 3½s '47	94.20	94.16	94.16	94.13
US 3¼s '56	97.12	97.10	97.12	97.7
US 4s '54	100.24	100.18	100.18	100.19
US 4¼s '52	103.4	103.	103.4	103.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	38	37½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	82½	80
Akershus 5s '63	71⅞	71⅞
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	50	50
Antioquia 7s A '45	10½	10½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	49⅞	46⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	55¼	53⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	55⅜	53½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	56⅛	53½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	56⅝	54⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	56⅛	54¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	55¼	55¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	56	56
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	55¼	54
Australia 4½s '56	54½	54½
Australia 5s '55	59½	59¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	53	52
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93½	93½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	46	46
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	31	31
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	40½	40
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	33¾	33¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	87¼	87¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93¼	92¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	99¼	99¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	99⅞	99⅞
Berlin (City) 6s '58	25	25
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	39½	38½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	31½	31
Berlin Elec 6s '55	32⅜	32¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	12½	12
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102⅛	102⅛
Brazil (Cen Ry) 7s '52	22½	22⅜
Brazil 6½s '26-'27	24	23¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	22	22
Brazil (US) 8s '41	28½	28½
Bremen 7s '35	37¼	37¼
Brisbane 5s '57	45	45
Brisbane 5s '58	45	45
Budapest (City) 6s '62	22	21⅞
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	39⅞	39⅞
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	31⅛	31¼
Bulgaria 7s '67	19	19
Bulgaria 7½s '68	28	28
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	14½	14½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93	92¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	80	79¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96	95⅞
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	27	25
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	15¼	15¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	14	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	13¼	13¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	13	13
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	28	28
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	20	19½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	22½	22
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	24½	24½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	24½	24½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	63	63
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	24	24
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	48	48
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75⅝	75⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39	38⅞
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12½	12½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	70⅝	68⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	84	84
Denmark (King) 6s '42	85	85
Dutch E Ind 5½s Nov '53	83⅞	83⅞
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	52	52
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	54½	54½
French (Rep) 7s '49	114⅜	114⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116½	116½
elsenkirchen Min 6s '34	35½	35½
erman 7s '49	59⅛	59½
erm Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	39	39
erm Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	36½	35⅝
erm Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	36	35½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	39⅜	38¾
Germ El Pow '53	34⅞	33
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	37¼	27¼
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	43¼	43¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	37	36½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	30⅜	30⅜
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	66	65½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	42¼	42¼
Hungary (King's) 7½s A '44	47⅜	47
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	26	25¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	71	71
Italy (King) 7s '51	91½	91
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	55	55
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	59⅝	59⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	68¾	68⅜
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	41	41
M Kruger & Toll 5s '59	33¾	29½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102½	102⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	102½	101⅞
Meridionale El 7s '57	79¾	79½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	66¾	66⅝
Minas Geraes (Sta) 6s '58	11	11
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	26½	26½
New South Wales 5s '57	54½	54½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102½	102
Norway (King) 5½s '65	75⅝	75⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	80	80
Norway (King) 6s '44	79¾	79¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	61½	61½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	57½	57½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	64½	64½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	92½	92½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100	100
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103½	103
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	97	96⅞
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	11⅜	11⅜
Poland (Gov) 6s 40	58	58
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57	56½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	61	60
Prussia 6s '52	29	29
Rhine Main 7s '50	43	43
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	36¾	36⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	35	34¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	33½	33¼
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	23⅛	23⅛
Rhine (City) 6½s '52	70	69½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	42½	42½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	11½	11½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	18	17½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	18	18
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	30½	30
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	40	40
Siemens 7s '55	66¾	66¾
Sydney 5½s '55	45	45
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	86¾	86
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	98¼	98¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	54	54
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	52⅝	52⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	99¼	99⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	23	23
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	32	31⅝
Vienna 6s '52	62	61½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	87	87
Warsaw 7s '58	42¾	42¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	24	24
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	57	57

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Mar. 19	Wk.Ago	Yr.Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.67¾	$.73½	$.90⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.48¼	.50⅛	.79⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.33¾	.35½	.42¾
Flour	4.40	4.65	4.65
Beef, family	13.87	14.81¼	17.75
Pork	18.00	16.37½	28.50
Lard	.0545	.0560	.0980
Cotton, mid up	.0675	.0705	.1095
Zinc	.0280	.0280	.0400
Iron	15.64	15.60	17.76
Steel, bil Pitt	27.00	27.00	30.00
Copper	.06	.05⅞	.10
Tin	.2195	.2185	.2720
Rubber	.03⅜	.03⅛	.0775
Sugar	.0400	.0415	.0440
Lead	.0315	.0325	.0450
Print cloth	.02¾	.02⅞	.0462½

NEW ENGLAND PUBLIC SERVICE

New England Public Service Company failed to take action on the common dividend of 25 cents a share ordinarily payable March 31, to stock of record March 15. National Electric Power Company, an Insull unit, owns approximately 91 per cent of the common stock of the company. Directors declared the regular quarterly preferred dividends, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31, as follows: $1.75 a share on the $7 dividend series; $1.50 a share on the $6 dividend series; $1.50 a share on the $6 convertible preferred and $1.75 a share on the adjustable preferred stock.

TEN REASONS GIVEN FOR BETTER OUTLOOK IN BUSINESS FIELD

Although most indicators of industry and trade are still declining, says the United Business Service, there are 10 reasons why improvement will be seen shortly:

1. The aid of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to railroads and banking institutions.
2. The increased flexibility of the Federal Reserve System.
3. The voluntary wage cuts of railroad employees.
4. The decline in bank suspensions and the increase in the number of reopenings.
5. The decrease in hoarding and stability in bank deposits.
6. The rise in bond prices since the middle of December.
7. Greater stability in commodity prices is now evident.
8. Production is starting on new Ford models.
9. Progress is being made in balancing the national budget.
10. Better conditions are being reported in England.

FALL RIVER CLOTH PRICES HOLD FIRM AND SALES GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 19—Prices held firm in the local cloth market this week although sales were not heavy. The volume of business was greater, however, than during the previous week.

Sateens sold fairly well at intervals during the week on the basis of 6¼ cents for the 4:37s, and 6⅜ cents for the 4:70s.

Light business was done in voiles and marquisettes following considerable inquiry in regard to them. Odd constructions also sold in a light way in the wake of inquiry that apparently sought the firmness of quotations.

Business was spotty in the general run of 36-inch goods throughout the week.

Today's quotations on standard items here are as follows: 39-in., 40x32s, 2⅞c; 31½-in., 56x52s, 3½c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3c; 25-in., 40x32s, 2c.

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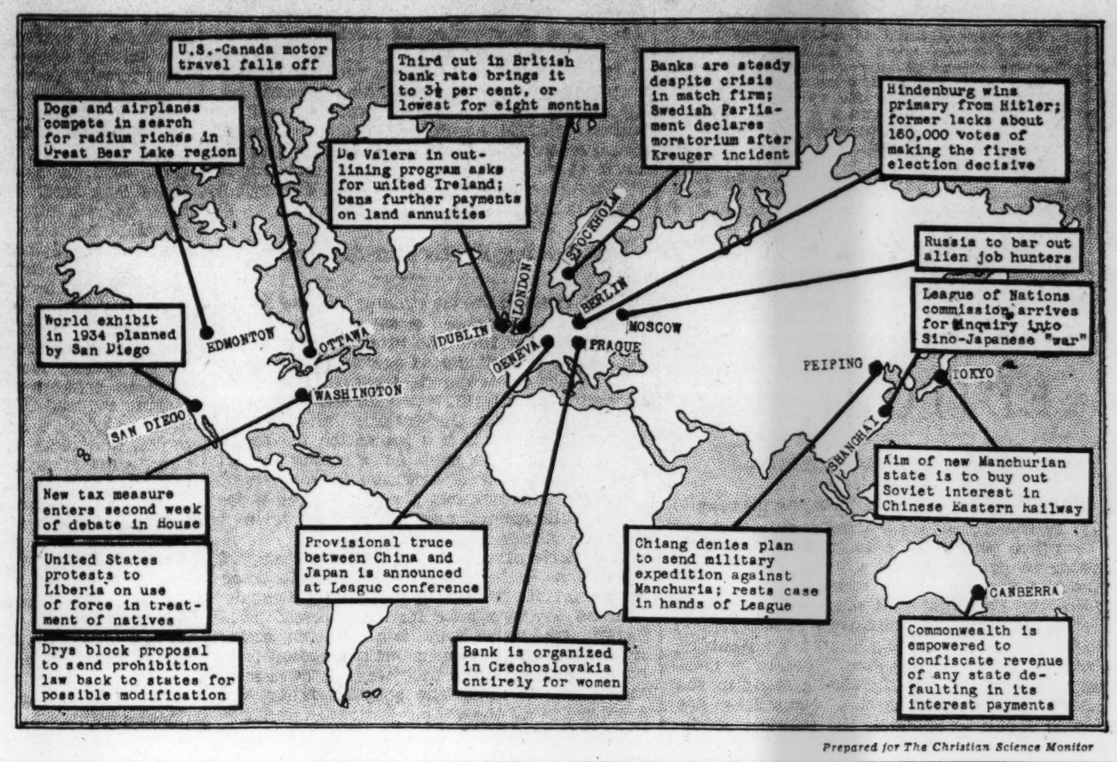
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


U.S.-Canada motor travel falls off
Dogs and airplanes compete in search for radium riches in Great Bear Lake region
Third cut in British bank rate brings it to 3½ per cent, or lowest for eight months
Banks are steady despite crisis in match firm; Swedish Parliament declares moratorium after Kreuger incident
Hindenburg wins primary from Hitler; former lacks about 160,000 votes of making the first election decisive
De Valera in outlining program asks for united Ireland; bans further payments on land annuities
Russia to bar out alien job hunters
League of Nations commission arrives for inquiry into Sino-Japanese "war"
World exhibit in 1934 planned by San Diego
New tax measure enters second week of debate in House
United States protests to Liberia on use of force in treatment of natives
Drys block proposal to send prohibition law back to states for possible modification
Provisional truce between China and Japan is announced at League conference
Chiang denies plan to send military expedition against Manchuria; rests case in hands of League
Bank is organized in Czechoslovakia entirely for women
Aim of new Manchurian state is to buy out Soviet interest in Chinese Eastern Railway
Commonwealth is empowered to confiscate revenue of any state defaulting in its interest payments
EDMONTON
OTTAWA
WASHINGTON
SAN DIEGO
DUBLIN
LONDON
GENEVA
STOCKHOLM
BERLIN
PRAGUE
MOSCOW
PEIPING
TOKYO
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CANBERRA
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Liverwort
(Hepatica triloba)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Common in rich woods from Nova Scotia to Florida, west to Missouri and Minnesota locally. Also native in Europe and Alaska.

Distinguishing Features: Leaves roughly heart-shaped and three-lobed, quite thick and persisting throughout the winter, new ones not appearing until after the flowers; flowers single, on hairy stems, bluish, purple, or nearly white.

Often called liverleaf from a fancied resemblance in leaf shape to the liver, liverwort or Hepatica is one of eastern America's earliest of blooms putting in appearance soon after the late snows have melted. Indeed some don't even wait for the snow to disappear. They have been found in full bloom in the White and Green Mountains of New Hampshire and Vermont with often a considerable covering of snow hiding the fragile and enameled blossoms.

These early harbingers of coming spring are always welcome, even though the delicate flowers have only the dull, foliage left over from last year. Fresh leaves do not put in appearance until some time after the blossoms have gone by. As the first buds appear they look for all the world like miniature arctic explorers, the coverings of fuzzy hairs resembling the furs characteristic of such climates. Later the buds develop at the summit of a long scape or stem bursting to reveal from six to 12 petal-like sepals which might easily be mistaken for a corolla, especially since directly beneath are three small leaves quite like a calyx. However, the liverwort has no true corolla.

Delightful exploration trips over wet and mossy rocks in the lesser frequented woods of New England yield many delightfully delicate and lovely spring things if one only looks for them. Instead of gazing up in the air take a worm's eye view and see what you can find. Soft young clusters of the fragile bladder-fern, tough barked leatherwood formerly used by the Indians for thongs, or clumps of the blue cohosh or pappoose-root are often found in close proximity to the liverwort.

Remember in picking these blooms to pick with discretion and not exhaust a region. The single blossoms of liverwort yield no appreciable odor, but a small bouquet has a faint and delicious aroma never to be forgotten.

Question: Last year I watched a turtle carefully dig out a small, round hole in a sandy, sunny spot, and lay an egg. She covered it up and then ambled off. I marked the place carefully and watched it to find out how long it would take for the sun to hatch it. The third day it was missing. Do turtles' eggs hatch as quickly as that?—A. A. H., Tamworth, N. H.

Answer: Skunks are very fond of turtles' eggs, and this may explain what happened to the one you were watching. Turtle eggs usually take at least two or three weeks to hatch, though a great deal depends upon where they are laid and how much sunshine they receive during incubation.

Brevities

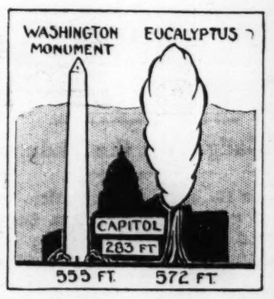
London Opinion: For the first time in 50 years snow has fallen in Hollywood. A famous producer commended a sample brought to his notice as comparing quite favorably with the synthetic variety he uses.

Detroit News: Why a student sells magazines to get through school is not clear, if he can just as easily write "howlers" in his examination papers and sell them to the comic sections.

A Quotation for Today

DO NOT be afraid of ridicule. Nine-tenths of all the bad things in the world are done because not to do them would be held ridiculous.—L. TOLSTOY.

Worth Knowing



THE TALLEST LIVING THING

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A tree 17 feet higher than the Washington Monument is sufficiently extraordinary to incite curiosity. Down in far-off Australia in a national park some 20 miles from Sydney towers is a eucalyptus rising to the height of 572 feet. On a brass plate attached to its trunk is an inscription advising that it is the highest living thing in the world.

The eucalyptus is a native of Australia, where the trees commonly range in height from 100 to 400 feet, but this tallest living thing in the world stands 172 feet higher than any of them. It lacks only three feet of being twice as high as the dome of the National Capitol in Washington.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

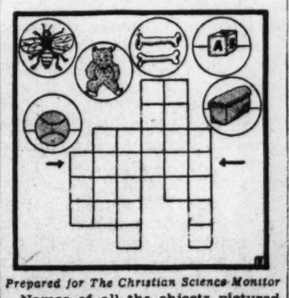
Miss Adel M. Stewart of the Treasury Department in Washington is the only woman bank examiner in the United States?

A gasoline tank wagon used by a Los Angeles concern 30 years ago bore the sign "Some day you will own a horseless carriage—our gasoline will run it" and was hauled by horses?

The International Settlement in Shanghai belongs to the Chinese but is rented in perpetuity for about $4.50 per acre?

Mount Everest is 29,141 feet above sea level?

Letter 'B' Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Names of all the objects pictured begin with the letter "B." By placing these names in the proper spaces, reading downward, you will find, reading across as indicated by the arrows, the name of another object, the name of which begins with the letter "B."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Nut-Cracking Puzzle.

Name of Nut, PECAN. Found within: Nap, Pen, Pan, Can, Pace, Cane, Cap, Cape.

In Lighter Vein

Willing

"I must tell you that my daughter can bring a husband only her beauty and her intellect."

I don't mind—many young couples have started in a very small way."—*Montreal Star.*

Situation Reversed

"Excuse me while I take a little dictation," said the business man to his secretary as he received a telephone call from home.

When Silence Is Golden

"Pat, here's the dollar I borrowed of ye last wake."

"Bedad, Mike, I'd forgot all about it."

"Och, why didn't ye say so?"—*Boston Transcript.*

One After Another

"Just think, dear, our cook has written a story for the newspapers."

"No doubt it's full of new situations."

Speaker's Guide

"I have checked up almost '57 varieties' of places for a public speaker to park his hands," writes Dr. John F. Cowan. "In pockets—trousers, coat, vest; upper pockets, lower, rear; hung by thumbs or 'immersed'; hooked in vest armholes; clasped across tummy, ditto back; wadding handkerchief, and unwadding; clenching lapels of coat; pounding desk; brushing hair, slapping (camouflaged) at flies; full-arm gesture, half-arm, finger; pointing at audience; twisting mustache; finger-tips together uplifted; fumbling papers; pulling down vest; snapping, and, when not otherwise emphasizing the truth, sawing imaginary wood in the air."—*Christian Advocate.*

London Opinion

Employer: "You must stop writing your private letters on the typewriter, Miss Tapp; the capital X is almost worn away."

What They Say

Individual Expression

"Everywhere we find the individual trying to ape another rather than to express himself."—*Sir John Adamson.*

Strange As It May Seem

"War is man's most unprofitable business, yet money can always be obtained for war."—*William Stein.*

Empire Building

"The British Empire has been built up by the devotion of individuals rather than by the foresight of governments."—*Lord Middleton.*

The Theater

"The unfortunate effect of the legend that what the public wants is a 'good laugh' in the theater has been to restrict the manager's choice of plays to those which are light and funny or, at all events, amiable and undisturbing and unprovocative of any kind of thought."—*St. John Ervine.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Remembering Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Maplewood, N. J.

ONE night at the dinner table a little girl complained to her parents that a certain little playmate, of whom she was very fond, "had not been nice" to her that day. Although the parents endeavored to change the subject, the child, evidently more hurt than anything else, persisted in her childish complaint.

Finally, the mother, realizing that the only real difficulty was in the child's thought, said: "Now let us just stop a moment and we will each of us think of one nice quality in Alice that we all admire. We will begin with Father."

Father, quick to understand, immediately said that Alice was usually a very ladylike little girl. And so it went around the table until it became the little girl's turn. And what a wealth of happy thoughts about her little playmate came pouring forth! With shining face and delighted voice, happy to tell all the lovely things she knew, she entirely forgot her complaint of a few minutes before, and the parents were indeed glad that they had taken the time to hear and had used such a way in bringing about so sweet a healing.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Scientist, material, infidelity, address (L. R.)—The first is sounded *si'-en-tist* (first *i* long, *e* and second *i* short). Not *si'-un-test.*

The second is *ma-te'-rih-al* (first *a* as in *sofa*, *e* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped as in *account*). Not *me-tihr'-ih-ul.*

The third is *in-fih-del'-ih-ty* (all vowels short; secondary stress on first syllable). Not *in-fi-del'-uh-ty.*

The fourth is preferably *fih-nanse'* (both vowels short). Long *i* is given second choice, but the accent remains on the second syllable.

The last is always accented on the last syllable, *a-dres'* (*a* as in *account*, *e* short).

"Brother Joe," "Sister Mary" (L. R., who inquires if one may omit "my" and refer thus to members of one's family)—If one is conversing with friends who know the persons, "my" may be omitted. (The inquiry about the propriety of typing social letters is one which this department is not qualified to discuss—other than to confess that, right or wrong, we often mercifully spare friends the necessity of deciphering our writing.)

"Join" or "unite" (L. A. B., who asks which word is preferred in "Let us join (or unite) in silent prayer . . .")—"Unite" seems the better word and the one more widely used in the invitation.

Shifting accent (V. E. P., who asks if the normal accent given "counterfeit" shifts from the first syllable to the last in a sentence such as "It is not a counterpart, but a counterfeit")—One of the canons of public reading and speaking is to stress the difference between similar words which are very close together. Accenting the last syllable of "counterfeit," in your example, is therefore regarded as rhetorically proper.

The shifting of accent from the last syllable to the first is proper for "transformed" in the passage you cite from Romans 12: 2: "And be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed . . ."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

What of Manchuria?

JAPAN seems to be discovering serious faults in the type of high-pressure salesmanship which knocks at a neighbor's door with goods in one hand and a gun in the other. Definite movements to withdraw her troops from the Shanghai area are accompanied by cabinet shifting and rumors of a Fascist régime in Tokyo. The cost of the Shanghai adventure, both in money and prestige is becoming more apparent. And finally the strong stand of the League of Nations' special committee has forced Japan to abandon the political conditions she was asking as the price of her evacuation of Shanghai.

However, it seems unlikely that there will be any early or complete reversal of recent policy, in so far as civil power in Tokyo has been able to have policy. In particular, the Manchurian program seems to have popular support, now that the army has committed the nation to vigorous methods. And it is probable that the center of interest, even of western nations, will now shift back to Manchuria. For the powers have got to decide what they are going to do about Manchuria.

Is the western world going to recognize the new puppet state of Ankuo and concede Japan the special privileges involved, or is it going to insist on a rigid observance of the Nine Power pact and bar any infringement upon China's territorial and administrative integrity? Of course, Japan can point out that China had no administrative integrity in Manchuria and no territorial integrity if that meant that Manchuria was part of the territory under the control of Nanking.

But Tokyo's treaties with Peking and Nanking under which special rights were obtained in Manchuria constitute a tacit recognition of China's sovereignty in that region. So, too, does the Nine Power pact. The treaties are not registered at Geneva. But the pact has now been signed by fourteen nations. And it is this pact which is likely to be the principal basis for a settlement of the future status of Manchuria.

For in the end the question of whether or not Japan has slammed the "open door" may prove of more vital concern to the signatory nations than that of whether she violated the League of Nations Covenant. The world may be more interested in preserving its peace machinery, but the big powers more interested in preserving trade opportunities.

Japan contends that she has not broken the Nine Power pact, that the "open door" is still open and that she has seized no special advantages in Manchuria. Yet the published reports are that the Japanese have taken over railroads, public utilities and banks. And manifestly the entire structure of a puppet government gives her at least a "sphere of influence" which no other nation enjoys in that region.

As a matter of fact, there is much to be said for the Japanese view that their crowded islands must have some guarantee of stable economic intercourse with Manchuria. The "right to live" is hard to deny. Whether that right necessitates such control of Manchuria as the Japanese militarists envisage is another question. And still another is how far Japan's "right to live" can be carried before it infringes the similar rights of others.

The United States and the League Assembly have told Japan that they will not recognize any treaty or situation brought about by anything except peaceful measures. That probably means they will be called into consultation before any Sino-Japanese settlement is reached. So far they have taken merely negative action. That is useful for the present. But if any genuine settlement is to be obtained, the western nations need to make positive efforts to help Japan and China adjust their differences. If they deny Japan's demand for a stable and responsible government under her control in Manchuria, they have some obligation to see that such government is maintained by China, possibly under international control.

An Exhibition of British Art

BOTH in music and painting Great Britain is beginning seriously to solicit the world's attention for her achievements. Recently the British Broadcasting Corporation radiocast to the United States and Europe a program consisting entirely of works of young British composers. The Covent Garden Opera Syndicate has announced that this year it will dispense with its international season and concentrate all its resources on making a success of its English program, which usually is little more than a brief anticlimax to the glories of continental performances. And now it is revealed that the national art exhibition at Burlington House in 1934 will be a British one.

This latter decision especially will be warmly welcomed. British art has never received its true meed of praise. It developed late. But when finally British art did in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries come to its full stature, it showed itself in certain directions to be the equal of anything that had gone before. In portrait painting and in landscapes it is unsurpassed. The canvases of Gainsborough and Turner are, in their kind, incomparable.

The proposed exhibition may open a new era in the recognition of the worth of British art. For the first time in history, it will be possible to compare the whole achievement of English painting with that of the various countries that have been represented at Burlington House during the last few years.

These exhibitions have set a very high standard, but they have also created a public for art. It is likely that the British exhibition will be visited by great numbers of people, if for no better reason than that London has got into the habit of visiting these functions. And this is the first step toward recovery from the neglect which British art has too long suffered.

Passing Protection Around

FEW items in the big revenue bill now before Congress have been or will be debated with more vigor than the proposed tax of one cent a gallon on imported petroleum and gasoline. Critics declare, quite truly, that it is not an excise but a tariff, levied for the protection of oil producers in the western United States. But tariff or tax, it is a protection for which the producers have made out a strong case in more than a year of agitation in and out of Congress. And not many would advocate reopening the general question of tariff revision even to consider oil.

The whole proposition of tariffs and import restrictions, cutting up the world into trade compartments, fomenting economic provincialism and paying a price for the enforced privilege of trading at home is a relatively undesirable line of procedure; but if a nation is to have tariffs for trade protection, it owes it to its citizens to make the bounties fairly well equalized in all the various industries and sections that need assistance.

On this ground the measure apparently will have the support of a number of New England Representatives notwithstanding that it probably would add a little to the cost of gasoline and fuel oil along the eastern seaboard. Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts was one who showed more than a local range of vision when he said in the House recently:

> Let me remind my New England friends that our section has, ever since the first tariff bill was written, asked for protection to our industries. Even in the last tariff act New Engand made certain appeals to Congress for her industries which were heeded. My colleagues should bear these facts in mind before they seek to deny to other sections of the country what we of the East have asked from time immemorial.

The rate embodied in the bill, amounting to 42 cents a barrel in comparison with the independent oil operators' requests for a rate of 84 cents or $1 a barrel, is hardly high enough to be prohibitive to importing companies—which for the most part are American—and yet is enough to shut out some imports and provide a revenue from those that continue.

As for the resultant addition to prices, that is only what the West has been accustomed to on eastern manufactured goods for years. Some spreading of the impact as well as the benefits of tariff protection may conduce to greater reasonableness about the height of the general tariff wall.

A Gadget for the Budget

NEVER in its history as a vehicle for moving America's finances has the budget creaked and groaned as it has under the weight of the present load. The efforts which Congress is making not only to grease properly and adequately the running parts, but also to "crank the thing," are attracting the attention of the nation at large.

Were it not for the national deficit, which has been loaded onto the budget, it would be comparatively easy to acquire enough "gas" and oil for the old machine to send it out on its 365-day run "hittin' on all four." But the deficit has transformed the traditional old billion-dollar load into such an overweight that the White House engineers do not want to see it start out until assurances are had that prospects of running out of fuel, or blowouts along the way, have been reduced to a minimum.

Hence the efforts of Congress to mitigate the possibilities by providing many and various kinds of oil and fuel with which to keep the overloaded budget "pepped up" to a point of assurance that it will surely and safely carry on to the end of the road. The budget mechanics are placing especial reliance on a new gadget, a supercharger, perhaps better known as the sales tax. With that installed, they declare the Government will have only to "step on it" to get the budget through the year without any worries over hills, high grades or unexpected detours.

Back to the Farm Village

FOR a number of years there has been so much talk about America's deserted farms and the rush of youth to the large cities that many were beginning to fear the country districts would soon become depopulated. The exodus, however, has not been so pronounced as some statistics would seem to indicate, and for a decade or more there has been in numerous sections a marked trend in the opposite direction.

Although farming in general has probably been less profitable than in some periods in the past, certain forms of it have become more remunerative. The last few generations have seen a marked change in consumers' demand regarding food, and in consequence there has arisen an excellent market for fruit, vegetables and poultry and dairy products. In market gardening and in poultry and dairy plants the personal factor is still more important than machinery, and large amounts of labor continue to be required for economical production.

The advantage of this newer type of farming is not confined to the greater variety of products demanded, but in many places is closely associated with improved local markets. With the motortruck and good roads many a farmer can develop within a few hours' haul a number of select customers for such articles as he may produce. Taken as a whole, the outlook for the intelligent farmer is not entirely dark, and many who some years ago deserted that occupation are now beginning to recognize its advantages and are returning.

Improved living conditions in the country also have much to do with the recent trend in that direction. Present-day facilities for communication and modern conveniences in the home are making residence in the country more desirable; and hand in hand with these adjuncts of everyday life have come some of the cultural opportunities so long regarded as the exclusive possession of the city.

A potent influence working for a better distribution of population is the growing practice of locating industries in small towns and villages. In literally thousands of towns of less than 5000 population in the United States there is a total dearth of industries except such as rely directly upon agriculture. This situation has tended to narrow the view and contract the sympathies of both the farmer and the industrialist. The wider diffusion of industries will be of great advantage to all.

To the farmer it means improved living conditions, more varied contacts, better markets and increased cultural opportunities. To the factory man who formerly worked and lived in congested quarters in some city it means reduced living costs, a more commodious home, a garden for flowers and vegetables, and most likely opportunity for some outside diversion and income such as poultry raising. Above all, it takes him and his family away from the dirt and noise of the city and brings them into close contact with nature.

Improved farm conditions and the scattering of factories can do much to rejuvenate decadent villages and make them once again the important factor in national life they were in our early history. If they grasp their opportunities, they not only will develop for the farmer improved trade facilities, but will provide suitable channels for innumerable social activities now greatly needed. Educational advantages can be brought on a par with those in progressive cities and the instincts for beauty can be given opportunity for expression.

To the factory worker moving from the city, one of the greatest gains will be the opportunity afforded to be neighborly. Normal, pleasant association with one's neighbors along lines of mutual interest constitute one of the greatest satisfactions of living. Such contacts thrive in country villages, and it is largely on that account that so much charm is associated with rural life.

Handrails in the Fog

ANOTHER important step in overcoming the last serious obstacle to safe navigation—dense ocean fogs—is shaping up in a practicable way. Experiments conducted through a lighthouse in the Firth of Clyde for more than a year give promise of greatly minimizing, if not actually removing, this menace to ships and human safety.

The experiment is based on the utilization of radio and fog signals, navigational aids which have proved their value. The objective of the system under trial is to enable the navigator on shipboard to determine how far out he is from a given lighthouse or other fog signal station. At the signal station, under the method now developed, a microphone picks up and radiocasts the tone of the fog horn as it sounds its ordinary warning. The radio waves, traveling at the speed of a flash of light, outrun the sound waves, which move 1090 feet a second. The instant the fog signal ceases a phonograph record, synchronized with it and carefully timed, counts off miles and tenths of miles into the radio transmitter for a period corresponding to the maximum sound range of the fog horn. Out on the ship the navigator listens for the radio sound wave and reckons his distance by the size of the count he hears on the radio up to the instant when the slower moving sound wave of the fog horn itself reaches his ear through the air.

In perfecting a system which will accurately give the pilot the location of his ship with reference to a fog signal station, this ingenious arrangement has only to be used in conjunction with the radio direction finder, already highly developed, to encompass practically every facility for minimizing the menace of "blind" navigation. The importance of this step can hardly be overestimated. What navigator, relying merely on compass, log and lead, has not been thrown completely off his course by mistaking the direction from which a bell, whistle or other fog signal device is coming? It is a pet prank of any dense fog, and the denser this element, usually the more puzzled becomes the navigator trying to detect the direction from which the signal originates.

It is indeed highly probable that this distance finder could also be used between ships when moving through dense fog. Whether it would be practicable in the crowded movements of harbor shipping is questionable. But given a normal amount of sea room, such as on the Great Circle track of transatlantic shipping, in thick weather the system may readily afford a means of feeling out near-by ships, as well as lighthouses and other guideposts to shore approaches. It should become a factor of immeasurable value in safeguarding persons and property upon the sea.

Editorial Notes

Applied electricity continues to advance human comfort. In Schenectady, N. Y., the authorities have been trying out with success an electrically warmed uniform and shoes for the traffic policeman. When he stands on a plate in the pavement the current flows through his shoes and uniform. He is all warm and cozy whatever the weather. If duty calls him away he disconnects himself by stepping off the plate. Some day perhaps there will be electrically warmed suits and shoes for everybody, and the sidewalks will provide a continuous plate.

Considering the way the quotations on stocks and bonds have been going back and forth, one of the lambs inquires if the stock exchange seats have been made into rocking chairs.

Lest you should be alarmed, "Lions meet Tigers at Philadelphia" merely means Columbia playing Princeton in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game.

A recent survey shows that the average radio is used 4.04 hours daily. In that case, it would seem that the average neighbor has 5.941 radios.

A German Onlooker's Diary

By PROF. DR. ERNST JÄCKH

EVERY one of us knows that the once great world has become small, that the five once separate continents have shrunk to a coherent oneness—all this as a result of technical development which is substantially nothing else but the outcome of spiritual progress in the material world. "The spirit quickeneth." But from the mere intellectual knowledge of this physical change to the full consciousness of the spiritual unity of the continents is, after all, a long step. Even I had to take this step, though, as my friends of The Christian Science Monitor know, I have studied, as few others have done, the fundamental importance of this new time and new world at whose outset we stand.

For me, too, it has been an enriching experience. Not so much the fact that on a recent Sunday I could address by wireless the whole North American continent from Berlin, but rather the echo that this American world forthwith sent me. Let me first describe the external part of this experience: here I am sitting at 10:15 p. m. on a Sunday in Berlin speaking into a small contraption—and over there a whole continent is listening, and only a few hours later, at 6:30 a. m. on Monday, I receive the first cables from this American continent, and since then by every ship letters and more letters from this section of the world: from friends and from strangers; from New York, the middle West and far West; from Canada—Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, from everywhere, and also from readers of the Monitor whom I met throughout the American continent.

All of them concur in the hope: "Europe will make peace." For this is sure: all the difficulties and differences we are experiencing in the Europe of today are not "storm signals," but forerunners of dawn. And the increasing consciousness of the unity of the world through the instrumentality of broadcasting is also working toward this end. The same supernational forces that send the ether waves from tower to tower operate also in intellectual energies which become internationally fruitful.

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While I was writing this an American letter arrived with others which confirms my sentiments. It comes from the solitude of Sequoia Park, in California, from the region of the 5000-years-old giant trees, the oldest living things in the world, whose uniqueness made the words, "God's own country," comprehensible to me last autumn.

The well-known superintendent of the Sequoia National Park, Col. John R. White, writes from there: "I think that the marvels of modern science were never brought more forcibly to my attention than last Sunday when, without previous advice, I heard your voice coming over the air from Berlin. It was interesting to reflect that the man who sat in that room a few months ago could now project his voice over seas and continents and into the Sequoia National Park. . . . Although I know that your time is limited, and you must confine yourself rigidly to your subject, yet we sort of hope that next time you talk you may comment on the drama and contrast between your visit to the park last autumn and the fact that now you are talking from Berlin and your voice is wandering among the big trees of Giant Forest."

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The nearest neighbors, it is true, perceive this shrinkage of our world last of all. The nearest neighbors are still the farthest from each other: France and Germany. Not through ill will on either the one or the other side, but through lack of knowledge of each other, and that on both sides. I have just returned from Paris to Berlin. French friends had invited me to lecture from the Carnegie chair of the University of Paris upon the equally topical and delicate subject: "La possibilité actuelle du désarmement."

What were my experiences? An attentive audience of scientific, political and intellectual persons, who, it is true, said: "vous avez été très courageux et très franc," but then added: "votre sincérité nous a fait une impression." At the same time, however, Paris is flooded with election posters that betray and spread a regular epidemic of fear: the German invasion is at the door! France is isolated by the world powers! And women and children and men stand before it, and believe it and are afraid.

A French friend, himself a candidate, writes me that families he knows have altered their travel plans because they are reckoning with a speedy calling in—against an expected German attack! Why should Germany attack? With what should Germany attack? She is disarmed "even to nakedness," as Stresemann once said. Yet over there panic is spread and "public opinion" is poisoned and becomes diseased. The governments in Paris and Berlin know each other, understand each other, want to come closer to one another. The "public opinions," however, are further apart than perhaps ever before—and there are interested people who widen this gulf.

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It is to be hoped that the reëlection of Reichs President von Hindenburg, of which there can be no doubt, will put an end to this. This Hindenburg is the German Washington: "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." In this triad the second note is the brightest and clearest: "first in peace." Hindenburg himself once explained why he became a pacifist: "Who knows war as I do," he said, "must be for peace." Hindenburg to me signifies peace, quiet, order, and his reëlection will confirm the fact to all the world that the majority of the German people want peace, quiet, order.

As to the Prussian elections, I am, after a careful study of all possibilities, firmly convinced that they will in no wise affect the stability of Germany. The German policy of order and legality is so firmly anchored that no radicalism either on the Right or the Left, neither Hitlerism nor Communism, can endanger it. Neither of these extreme parties will be able to secure a decisive majority, and even if the Hitlerites should, as a result of the tardy pace of European peace, achieve their highest possible number of votes, they would not be able to do anything without a coalition with some of the parties now in power. And the policies of such a coalition would not and could not be different from the policies heretofore followed. There is no menace to European peace here.

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An impressive instance of the smallness of the world and also of the humanity of its people I met with in Denver (Colorado) when I was invited to lecture at the university there. I order breakfast in my hotel and the waiter who brings it answers a few questions that I put to him in such dreadful English that I ask him where he came from. He is embarrassed, stammers and finally replies: "I am a Turk, but the Turks are not so bad as the Americans think." I tell him he can feel quite at ease as I have spent many years in Turkey both before and during the war and I know the Trukish character well and agree with the old Field Marshal von Moltke who, after many years' experience, came to the conclusion that "the only gentleman of the Orient is the Turk."

My Turkish waiter is most happy, all the more so as in the course of conversation it turns out that I know the generals well under whom he served. Finally he departs. . . . A few hours later there is a knock at the door and in comes again the "Turkish American." He brings me an old American book, from New Haven, 1821, "The Hundred Wonders of the World." He tells me he is a collector of old books and has bought this specimen some weeks ago. It made him so happy that I knew the real Turkish character that he had been thinking how he could thank me and he now was taking the liberty of asking me to accept this his most valuable book as a souvenir of our meeting. . . . Yes, that is the real Turk! To have met him in America in this manner is for me a much-appreciated American-Turkish remembrance and at the same time a confirmation of the humanity in all nations.

Notes From New Delhi

Buried Treasure

INDIA has sent more than £50,000,000 worth of gold to London since Great Britain went off the gold standard, and the outflow of the yellow metal continues. In financial circles here it is stated this unexpected release of gold has worked advantageously in both countries. In England it has eased the situation which resulted from Britain's shortage. In India it has fetched record prices at a time when the country's economic condition needed buttressing. A financial expert claims that India has more than £600,000,000 of gold hidden away—literally buried treasure.

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Wealth In Ornaments

This hidden reserve of £600,000,000 worth of gold has been absorbed in the country during the last century. Villagers and others have acquired the metal either in English sovereigns or as ornaments. In the crude manner customary in the country, the gold is hidden under the earthen floors of the mud huts, or cached in some odd spot of the desert or jungle. In some instances the metal was turned into ornamental jewelry and worn by the women—as anklets, bangles, earrings, or for nose decorations. In recent weeks the value of this metal has encouraged the villagers to dig up their supplies, and some curious pieces of gold are finding their way into the banks of the Chandni Chauk—the Street of Silver—in Delhi. Chunks of gold, as large as saucers, roughly melted down, are passing the bank counters every day. And experts state that in most cases the quality is first rate, virtually 90 per cent of pure gold being a common quality in that now being sold.

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The Indian Khansama

The Indian Khansama is a master of his craft. The term Khansama literally means "master of the household gear," which in India means "butler" or "house steward." In upper India it is the title given to the chief table servant and provider of the family's food, and he is always a Moslem. In northern India and Kashmir he is the cook; in Madras and southern India the title is less often used and the Khansama is seldom a Moslem. The Khansama should be added to the world's wonders. He is a character who turns out a meal for a traveler with an art that is more akin to a conjurer than a cook. The stranger arriving at a late hour at a remote post frequently wonders where a meal may come from in so desolate, uninhabited a spot. But if there is a Khansama around, there is every chance of a six-course dinner being turned out in half an hour, chickens and eggs constituting the main ingredients. As a rule the cooking is first-rate and the service excellent. A glimpse of the kitchen makes the result the more remarkable. The six-course dinner not infrequently emerges from a solitary pan at a fire that could almost be stowed in the pan itself.

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A Viceregal Ball

It may be that the old-fashioned ball is a mid-Victorian survival, but at Viceroy's House, New Delhi, the spectacle is one that probably is unparalleled elsewhere in the world. The scene at this magnificent palace on the occasion of the Viceregal Ball is one that calls for the brush of an artist, so colorful is the sight, so splendid the picture. The ballroom is of white marble, faintly streaked with gray, into which mirrors of black glass are sunk. Against this black-and-white background stand out the picturesque uniforms of the army officers and the dresses of English women. Added to it is the lovely *sari* of the Indian women, one of the most beautiful costumes affected by women. A dramatic touch is given to the picture by the stately Sikh soldiers, who constitute the Viceroy's personal bodyguard. These men are among the tallest in India, are bearded, and wear spectacular uniforms of crimson and gold.

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Statues Of British Heroes

Indians, especially women and young men, take a curious pleasure in admiring statues to British heroes, which are to be seen in all the larger cities of India. The visitor in Delhi rarely passes the statue of John Nicholson, the General in charge of British troops in the neighborhood of Delhi during the Indian Mutiny of 1857, without seeing a group of Indians standing before the reproduction of the bearded British leader. Hand in hand they walk all round the statue, but mostly they gaze up into the striking face which this particular memorial portrays. What they know of the man can only be conjectured—possibly few know anything at all about him. But their interest is obviously intense. Queen Victoria's statue is undoubtedly popular with the women. The former queen is still known throughout India as "the White Ranee," and there are, of course, many Indians who remember her beneficent rule. Even politically minded Indians today recall that the policies of "self-determination" now so widely enunciated in this land were first given by Victoria the Good.